
COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.

1858.

A
CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND STUDENTS
OF
COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.,
1857--58.

ALSO,
A CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND ALUMNI
OF THE INSTITUTION,
AND OF THOSE UPON WHOM
ACADEMIC HONORS HAVE BEEN CONFERRED.

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"Deus nobis fiducia."  
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WASHINGTON:
ROBERT A. WATERS, PRINTER.
1858.

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ELECTED IN 1856.

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DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.

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CHARLES W. HASSLER,

ASSISTANT TEACHER IN THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

STEPHEN PRENTISS, Esq.,

REGISTRAR.

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STUDENTS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
William J. Addison,	<i>Prince George's Co , Md.</i>
John E. Atwell,	<i>Zanesville, Ohio.</i>
Cyrus Bacon,	<i>Edwardsbury, Mich.</i>
S. F. Balch,	<i>Adel, Dallas Co., Ia.</i>
Robert S. Bernard, Jr.,	<i>Norfolk, Va.</i>
S. W. Bogan,	<i>Washington City.</i>
James N. Callan,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Benjamin C. Cooke,	<i>Oxford, N. C.</i>
Selden W. Crow,	<i>Zanesville, Ohio.</i>
W. H. Dickerson,	<i>Bowling Green, Ky.</i>
Frederick Douglass,	<i>Rochester, N. Y.</i>
F. A. Drake,	<i>Nashville, N. C.</i>
George P. Fenwick,	<i>Washington City.</i>
George W. Geer,	<i>Brooklyn, Penn.</i>
Robert W. Hales,	<i>Fostoria, Ohio.</i>
C. M. Hines,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Wescom Hudgin,	<i>Huntsville, Ala.</i>
Francis James,	<i>Worcester, Mass.</i>
J. R. Jones,	<i>Lawrence Co., Mo.</i>
Claudius E. R. King,	<i>Fauquier Co., Va.</i>

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
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John W. Lackey,	<i>Minden, La.</i>
D. R. Lindsay,	<i>Tascumbia, Ala.</i>
Frederick J. McNulty,	<i>New Haven, Conn.</i>
Henry B. Martin,	<i>Prince George's Co. Md.,</i>
Presley M. Martin,	<i>Wetzel Co., Va.</i>
Christian Miller,	<i>Washington City.</i>
H. H. Munro,	<i>Washington City.</i>
William D. Murray,	<i>New York, N. Y.</i>
James M. Parks,	<i>Setts Mills, Ala.</i>
James R. Sowers,	<i>Clarke Co., Va.</i>
B. E. Stephens,	<i>Zanesville, Ohio.</i>
L. M. Taylor,	<i>Kalamazoo, Mich.</i>
G. H. Thrash,	<i>Ashville, N. C.</i>
Lyman M. Tuttle,	<i>Springfield, Vt.</i>
Henry Waldron,	<i>New York, N. Y.</i>
William Walton,	<i>Woodfield, Ohio.</i>
W. E. Waters,	<i>Washington City.</i>
John B. Welch,	<i>Winsted, Conn.</i>
T. E. Williams,	<i>Clarke Co., Va.</i>
William G. Williams,	<i>Prince George's Co., Md.</i>
A. N. Williamson,	<i>Fayetteville, N. C.</i>
A. F. Withers,	<i>Warrenton, Va.</i>

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Senior Class.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Joseph D. Barnes,	<i>Hertford Co., N. C.,</i>	48 C. B.
B. Watkins Carpenter,	<i>Fayette Co., Tenn.,</i>	43 C. B.
1 Edwin J. Cull,	<i>Washington City,</i>	42 C. B.
Isaac L. Johnson,	<i>Columbia, N. J.,</i>	15 C. B.
Thomas B. Shepherd,	<i>Clarke Co., Va.,</i>	31 C. B.
Ashbel Floridus Steele,	<i>Washington City,</i>	13 C. B.
Edgar W. Tucker,	<i>Morehouse Par., La.,</i>	43 C. B.
Henry C. Upperman,	<i>Washington City,</i>	13 C. B.

Junior Class.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Robert K. Carter,	<i>Frederick Co., Va.,</i>	24 C. B.
Joseph F. Deans,	<i>Norfolk Co., Va.,</i>	29 C. B.
F. Major Freeman,	<i>Frankfort, Ky.,</i>	24 C. B.
John T. Griffin,	<i>Norfolk Co., Va.,</i>	29 C. B.
Trezvant Harrison,	<i>Sussex Co., Va.,</i>	25 C. B.
1 Charles W. Hassler,	<i>Washington City,</i>	19 C. B.
Mark D. Holland,	<i>Franklin Co., Va.,</i>	26 C. B.
Thomas M. Holland,	<i>Franklin Co., Va.,</i>	32 C. B.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Edgar C. Rowe,	<i>Fredericksburg, Va.,</i>	47 C. B.
Samuel R. White,	<i>Bedford Co., Va.,</i>	26 C. B.
John H. Wright,	<i>Nansemond Co., Va.,</i>	39 B. C.
William S. Wright,	<i>Nansemond Co., Va.,</i>	39 C. B.

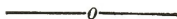
Sophomore Class.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Alfred L. Bond,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	54 C. B.
Henry C. Browning,	<i>Washington City,</i>	17 C. B.
David A. Chambers,	<i>Washington City,</i>	19 C. B.
T. C. L. Hatcher,	<i>Loudon Co., Va.,</i>	42 C. B.
Thomas T. Jeffries,	<i>King & Queen Co., Va.,</i>	38 C. B.
James O. Kirk,	<i>Lancaster Co., Va.,</i>	40 C. B.
Adolphus M. McClenny,	<i>Nansemond Co., Va.,</i>	27 C. B.
Alfred McDaniel,	<i>Saline Co., Mo.,</i>	50 C. B.
John R. Meigs,	<i>Washington City,</i>	12 C. B.
John Pollard, Jr.,	<i>King & Queen Co., Va.,</i>	38 C. B.
I. Ferdinand Stidham,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	54 C. B.

Freshman Class.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
George Armstrong,	<i>Taylor Co., Va.,</i>	36 C. B.
Thomas E. Brown,	<i>Washington City,</i>	18 C. B.
Ringold W. Browning,	<i>Washington City,</i>	17 C. B.
Elliott Coues,	<i>Washington City,</i>	20 C. B.
Charles P. Harmon,	<i>Washington City,</i>	18 C. B.
William A. Hurt,	<i>Surrey Co., N. C.,</i>	44 C. B.
Townsend J. McVeigh,	<i>Loudon Co., Va.,</i>	31 C. B.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Julian G. Moore,	<i>Hertford Co., N. C.,</i>	37 C. B.
Augustus A. Owen,	<i>Middlesex Co., Va.,</i>	28 C. B.
John M. Roane,	<i>Middlesex Co., Va.,</i>	30 C. B.
John Wheeler,	<i>Hertford Co., N. C.,</i>	37 C. B.



SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Third Year.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Charles W. Franzoni,	<i>Washington City,</i>	16 C. B.
Thomas R. Hampton,	<i>Washington City, Mrs. Hampton's.</i>	
James L. Holmes,	<i>Preston Co., Va.,</i>	37 C. B.
Thomas Daniel Jeffress,	<i>Charlotte Co., Va.,</i>	22 C. B.

Second Year.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
William A. Harris, Jr.,	<i>Pike Co., Mo.,</i>	52 C. B.
John H. McDaniel,	<i>Saline Co., Mo.,</i>	50 C. B.

First Year.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
William T. Bell,	<i>North Hampton Co., Va.,</i>	52 C. B.
John W. Clampitt,	<i>Washington City,</i>	17 C. B.
Wilbur F. Fort,	<i>Trenton, N. J.,</i>	16 C. B.
Walker McDaniel,	<i>Bedford Co., Va.,</i>	32 C. B.
Samuel H. Roane,	<i>Middlesex Co., Va.,</i>	30 C. B.
T. Augustus Teasdale,	<i>Washington City.</i>	

SELECT COURSE.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Richard G. Banks, Jr.,	<i>Hampton, Va.,</i>	52 C. B.
John Chamblin,	<i>Loudon Co., Va.,</i>	28 C. B.
Anson O. Doolittle,	<i>Racine, Wis.,</i>	20 C. B.
John W. Harrison,	<i>Sussex Co., Va.,</i>	25 C. B.
Elliot M. Healy,	<i>Middlesex Co., Va.,</i>	40 C. B.
Porter J. Larkin,	<i>Morehouse Par., La.,</i>	44 C. B.
William H. H. Parker,	<i>Sussex Co., Va.,</i>	25 C. B.
Charles H. Ross,	<i>Columbia Co., Fa.</i>	
James D. Witt,	<i>Prince Edward Co., Va.,</i>	27 C. B.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

STUDENTS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
William S. Abert,	<i>Washington City.</i>	
Charles T. Balmain,	<i>Washington City,</i>	Mr. A. Balmain's.
John L. Baltzer,	<i>Burlington, Ia.,</i>	Mrs. M. A. Baltzer's.
Samuel R. Barr,	<i>Washington City,</i>	Mr. J. R. Barr's.
Jesse G. Bright,	<i>Jeffersonville, Ind.,</i>	Hon. J. D. Bright's.
Aaron V. Brown, Jr.,	<i>Nashville, Tenn.,</i>	Mr. S. Prentiss'.
William S. Bryant,	<i>Washington City,</i>	Mr. J. Y. Bryant's.
Howell Cobb, Jr.,	<i>Athens, Ga.,</i>	Mr. S. Prentiss'.
Linus B. Comins, Jr.,	<i>Roxbury, Mass.,</i>	Mr. S. Prentiss'.
George A. Comins,	<i>Roxbury, Mass.,</i>	Mr. S. Prentiss'.
William C. Cropley,	<i>Georgetown,</i>	Mr. S. Prentiss'.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
John W. Drew,	<i>Washington City,</i>	Mr. E. M. Drew's.
Robert Farnham,	<i>Washington City,</i>	Mrs. J. Farnham's.
Harris C. Hamlin,	<i>Wayne Co., Penn.,</i>	Mr. G. P. Howell's.
Calhoun Hill,	<i>Duplin Co., N. C.,</i>	Mr. S. Prentiss'.
William Marbury,	<i>Frederick Co., Md.,</i>	Mr. H. J. Wilcox's.
Henry J. Mead,	<i>Washington City,</i>	Mrs. M. A. Mead's.
John T. Mead,	<i>Loudon Co., Va.,</i>	Mrs. M. A. Mead's.
Llewellyn Miller,	<i>Washington Co.,</i>	Mr. David Miller's.
Theodore Miller,	<i>Washington Co.,</i>	Mr. David Miller's.
Frederick W. Pilling,	<i>Washington City,</i>	Mr. James Pilling's.
George H. Plant, Jr.,	<i>Washington City,</i>	Mr. G. H. Plant's.
Charles E. Prentiss,	<i>College Hill,</i>	Mr. S. Prentiss'.
Jos. R. Quinter, Jr.,	<i>Washington Co.,</i>	Mr. J. R. Quinter's.
William M. Quinter,	<i>Washington Co.,</i>	Mr. J. R. Quinter's.
Orland T. Summy,	<i>Washington Co.,</i>	Mr. B. Summy's.
Asher F. Taylor,	<i>Washington Co.,</i>	Mr. J. M. Taylor's.
George B. Taylor,	<i>Northampton Co., Va.,</i>	Mr. S. Prentiss'.
Joseph J. Tyssowski,	<i>Washington City,</i>	Mrs. A. Tyssowski's.
Benjamin H. West,	<i>Princess Anne Co., Va.,</i>	Mr. S. Prentiss'.
Eugene H. Weirman,	<i>Washington City,</i>	Mr. C. Weirman's.
Levi W. Wheeler,	<i>Washington City,</i>	Col. J. H. Wheeler's.
Chas. Vanderwerken,	<i>Georgetown,</i>	Mr. G. Vanderwerken's.

SUMMARY.

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Medical Students,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Seniors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Juniors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Sophomores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Freshmen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Students in the Scientific Course, 3d year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
“ “ “ 2d year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ “ 1st year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
“ in the Select Course,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
“ in the Preparatory School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139

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Students from the District of Columbia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
“ “ Virginia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
“ “ North Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
“ “ Maryland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
“ “ Ohio,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
“ “ Missouri,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
“ “ Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
“ “ New York,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
“ “ Alabama,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
“ “ Louisiana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
“ “ Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ Michigan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ Iowa,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ Tennessee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ Vermont,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Wisconsin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Illinois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Indiana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Florida,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ Georgia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department embraces three regular Courses of Study ;—one for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts ;—a second for that of Master of Arts ;—and a Scientific Course for that of Bachelor of Philosophy. A selection of studies is also permitted in the case of young men who do not wish to become candidates for a degree.

TIME AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The regular Examinations for admission to College are held on Monday and Tuesday of Commencement week, and on the Monday and Tuesday which immediately precede the opening of the Session.

Every applicant for membership in College is required to deliver to the President testimonials of good moral character ; and, if he come from another Institution, he must present a certificate of honorable dismission.

Candidates for the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, in order to obtain admission to the Freshman Class, must sustain an examination in the following studies :

English Grammar.
 Modern Geography.
 Arithmetic.
 Algebra, to Quadratic Equations.
 Davies' Legendre, first three books.
 Sophocles' or Kühner's Greek Grammar.
 Jacob's or Felton's Greek Reader.
 Xenophon's Anabasis, first two books.
 Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.
 Cæsar's Commentaries.
 Cicero's Select Orations.
 Virgil.

For admission to the Course required for the Degree of *Master of Arts*, students are examined in the books above mentioned. For entrance upon the Course prescribed for the Degree of *Bachelor of Philosophy*, students are subjected to an examination in the studies already named, with the exception of the Ancient Languages, and, also, in *two additional books* of Davies' Legendre.

Candidates for an *advanced standing* in any class must be examined in all the studies which have been required of the class that they propose to enter.

Students who pursue a *Select Course* must undergo the same examination as is required for admission to the Course of Bachelors of Philosophy; and, if they propose to study an Ancient Language, they must also sustain in that Language the examination prescribed for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

COURSES OF STUDY for the several Degrees.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

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Freshman Class.

FIRST TERM.

Greek.—Xenophon's *Anabasis* (Owen's edition); Arnold's *Greek Prose Composition*; Kühner's *Greek Grammar*.

Latin.—Ovid's *Metamorphoses* (Andrews' or Gould's edition); Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*; Andrews and Stoddard's *Latin Grammar*.

Ancient Geography and History.—Pütz and Arnold's *Ancient History*, with Findlay's or Butler's *Ancient Atlas*.*

*NOTE.—Eschenberg's *Manual of Classical Literature*, or Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, Smith's *History of Greece* (Felton's edition), and Schmitz' and Arnold's *Histories of Rome* are recommended as books of reference throughout this Course.

Mathematics.—Davies' University Arithmetic reviewed; Loomis' Algebra.

SECOND TERM.

Greek.—Herodotus; Arnold's Greek Prose Composition; Kühner's Greek Grammar.

Latin.—Lincoln's Livy; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

Ancient History and Geography.—Pütz and Arnold's Ancient History.

Mathematics.—Plane and Solid Geometry (Davies' Legendre).

Sophomore Class.

FIRST TERM.

Greek.—Homer's Iliad (Felton's edition); Arnold's Greek Prose Composition; Kühner's Greek Grammar.

Latin.—Cicero de Amicitia et de Senectute; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; Andrews and Stoddard's and Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

Mathematics.—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry (Davies' Legendre); Davies' Descriptive Geometry; Shades, Shadows, and Perspective (Lectures).

Modern Languages:—

French.—Fasquelle's French Grammar; Voltaire's Siècle de Louis XIV. Or, *German.*—Woodbury's German Grammar; Roelker's German Reader.

SECOND TERM.

Greek.—Xenophon's Memorabilia (Robin's edition); Greek Prose Composition.

Latin.—Odes and Satires of Horace (Lincoln's edition); Latin Prose Composition.

Mathematics.—Surveying and Levelling; Navigation and Nautical Astronomy (Lectures).

Rhetoric.—Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric.

Modern Languages:—

French.—Fasquelle's French Grammar, Collet's Dramatic Reader.

Or, *German.*—Woodbury's German Grammar; Schiller's Jungfrau von Orleans.

Junior Class.

FIRST TERM.

Greek.—Euripides ; Exercises in Writing Greek.

Latin.—Germania and Agricola of Tacitus (Tyler's edition) ; Exercises in Writing Latin.

Mathematics.—Analytical Geometry.

Chemistry.—Stöckhardt's Chemistry ; Lectures on Chemistry.

Physiology.—Hooker's Human Physiology.

Logic.—Whately's Logic.

Modern Languages :—

Advanced French.—Racine's *Phèdre* ; Bossuet's *Oraisons Funèbres*.

Advanced German.—Goethe's *Iphigenie auf Tauris*.

SECOND TERM.

Greek.—Demosthenes de Corona (Champlin's edition) ; Exercises in Writing Greek.

Latin.—Cicero de Oratore ; Exercises in Writing Latin.

Mathematics.—Differential and Integral Calculus.

Natural Philosophy.—Olmsted's Mechanics.

Chemistry.—Stöckhardt's Chemistry ; Lectures on Chemistry.

Natural History.—Agassiz and Gould's Zoology.

Botany.—Gray's Botanical Text Book.

Rhetoric.—Whately's Rhetoric.

Senior Class

FIRST TERM.

Moral Philosophy.—Wayland's Moral Science.

Intellectual Philosophy.—Wayland's Intellectual Philosophy.

Natural Philosophy.—Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics, Magnetism, and Electricity (Olmsted's Natural Philosophy).

Geology and Mineralogy.—Hitchcock's Geology ; Dana's Mineralogy.

Latin.—Cicero de Officiis ; Translations from English into Latin.

SECOND TERM.

Intellectual Philosophy.—Wayland's Intellectual Philosophy.

Political Philosophy.—Wayland's Political Economy ; Story's Constitution of the United States.

Astronomy.—Olmsted's Astronomy.

Greek.—Sophocles or Plato.

II. FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

Candidates for this Degree must attain in all the studies of the Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts an average standing of 8, (the maximum being 10,) and must not fall below 6 in any Department. They will also be subjected to an examination and required to obtain the standing above specified, in the following studies:—

Greek.—Two books of Thucydides and Plato (Lewis' edition) against the Atheists.

Latin.—21st and 22d books of Livy, (or, the Epistles of Horace); the Andria and Adelphi of Terence, (or, Select Satires of Juvenal); and the first book of Cicero's Tusculan Disputations.

Mathematics.—The Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts reviewed; Courtney's Calculus completed; Herschel's Astronomy (Larger Edition), or, Bartlett's Analytical Mechanics.

Natural Science.—Cuvier's Animal Kingdom (Last Edition, 1851), or, one of the following elective studies; Regnault's Chemistry; Golding Bird's Natural Philosophy; Gray's Botanical Text-Book.

Rhetoric.—Kames' Elements of Criticism; Dissertations and Declamation.

Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.—Stewart's Active and Moral Powers; or, Cousin's Review of Locke on the Understanding; or, Butler's Analogy.

Political Philosophy.—English Constitution; or, International Law.

Also, a second Modern Language.

Candidates for this Degree will ordinarily find it necessary to remain in College a year after the completion of the studies assigned to Bachelors of Arts. Any student, however, whenever he can sustain the required examinations upon all the studies embraced in the Course for the Degree of Master of Arts, will be entitled to it. This Degree may be conferred in *Course*, also, upon Bachelors of Arts, graduates of this College, who have made such attainments in any Branch of Professional study as the Faculty may deem equivalent to the Academic studies above required.

III. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

It is expected that the studies belonging to this Course will require three years for their completion.

First Year.

FIRST TERM.

Mathematics.—Davies' University Arithmetic reviewed; Loomis' Algebra; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry (Davies' Legendre).

Ancient History and Geography.—Pütz and Arnold's Ancient History.

Zoology.—Agassiz and Gould's Zoology.

Modern Languages: French or German.—Text-Books as in the First Term of the Sophomore Year (in the Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts).

SECOND TERM.

Mathematics.—Geometry completed; Mensuration (Davies' Legendre); Davies' Surveying and Levelling; Topography, Navigation, and Nautical Astronomy (Lectures).

Modern Languages and Rhetoric.— } As in the Second Term of the Sophomore Year.

Second Year.

FIRST TERM.

Mathematics.—Davies' Analytical and Descriptive Geometry.

Geology.—Lyell's Elements.

Mineralogy.—Dana's Mineralogy.

<i>Chemistry,</i> <i>Physiology,</i> <i>Modern Languages,</i> <i>and Logic.</i> —	}	As in the First Term of the Junior Year.
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SECOND TERM.

Mathematics.—Loomis' or Courtney's Differential and Integral Calculus ;
 Shades, Shadows, and Perspective (Lectures).

<i>Olmsted's Mechanics,</i> <i>Chemistry,</i> <i>Zoology,</i> <i>Modern Languages,</i> <i>and Rhetoric.</i> —	}	As in the Second Term of the Junior Year.
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Third Year.

FIRST TERM.

<i>Natural Philosophy,</i> <i>Geology,</i> <i>Mineralogy,</i> <i>Moral and Intellectual</i> <i>Philosophy.</i> —	}	As in the First Term of the Senior Year.
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SECOND TERM.

<i>Astronomy,</i> <i>Intellectual and</i> <i>Political Philosophy.</i> —	}	As in the Second Term of the Senior Year.
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RHETORICAL EXERCISES.

Compositions and Declamations are required through the whole Course ; and during the last year and a half, the pieces spoken are original and must be presented, before their delivery, to the Professor for criticism.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Prayers, accompanied by the reading of the Scriptures, are offered daily in the College Chapel. All students are required to attend this service ; and also some place of worship regularly on the Sabbath, the selection being left with themselves, or with their parents or guardians.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are two Literary Societies formed by the students of the College, the Enosinian and the Philophrenian, which meet weekly at their halls for the purpose of improvement in Debate and Composition.

LIBRARIES.

The College Library contains about five thousand volumes and is specially valuable in the department of Theology. Immediate measures will be taken greatly to enlarge it. The Library of the Enosinian Society contains about two thousand volumes, principally in the departments of History and Literature. The Philophrenian Society has already collected funds and is now making large additions to its Library of the most recent publications. The Libraries of Congress, of the various Departments of Government, and of the Smithsonian Institution are valuable auxiliaries to the students.

COMMENCEMENT, VACATION, AND EXAMINATIONS.

The Annual Commencement is held on the last Wednesday in June. It is succeeded by a vacation extending to the last Wednesday in September. The College year, embracing nine months, is divided into two terms. The first Term commences on the last Wednesday in September and continues to Friday preceding the third Monday in February. The second Term commences on the third Monday in February and ends with Commencement. Public examinations, in all the studies pursued, will be held immediately before the close of each Term.

CHARGES.

Tuition for the College Year, - - - \$50,00

Rent of room, use of Library, and attendance, 20,00

For instruction in either of the Modern Languages,
there is, at present, a charge of \$5, for the year.

A matriculation fee of \$10 is paid by all students on entering the College.

Board will be furnished at a price varying with the cost of provisions, from \$2,50 to \$3,00, per week. A second table is furnished, from which tea and coffee and some other articles are excluded, at a price varying from \$1,75 to \$2. Students who prefer it may, with the consent of their parents and of the Faculty, board at the College or at a private house, at an expense graduated according to their wishes. Fuel is furnished at cost, and washing at 50 cents per dozen. Students are expected to

provide furniture for their own rooms, which may be done at an expense of \$25 or \$35 for the whole course, or it will be furnished by the College at an annual charge of \$10 for boarders, and \$6 for those residing in the city.

The usual expense for books and stationery is from \$8 to \$10 a Term. These are the only *necessary* expenses of the student excepting of course for clothing and travelling.

By the Laws of College the payment of all bills is required at the commencement of each Term.

The Faculty cannot too strongly express their conviction of the impropriety of allowing much pocket money to students. It is subversive of every object for which they are in College. It is deliberately believed that too much spending money does more injury to Colleges and to the morals and studies of the young men, than all other causes. Parents are therefore entreated not to supply their sons with the means and the inducements to inflict the greatest injury upon themselves and upon the Institution.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

This Department occupies a commodious building on the College premises, and is designed to afford pupils a thorough preparation for the Freshman class. It is under the immediate supervision of the Faculty, and is subject to the general regulations of the College. Its session commences on the second Wednesday of September and closes on the last Wednesday of June. The charges are the same as for College students, except that there is no matriculation fee.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department, known as the National Medical College, is situated in the City of Washington about two miles from the College.

The Washington Infirmary, which is the clinical department of this College, is admirably adapted for the study of diseases and their treatment in its capacious and comfortably furnished wards. Here the various surgical operations are performed by the Professor of Surgery and the results of their after-treatment exhibited to the students. The Lecture Room, Museum, Laboratory and Rooms for the study of Practical Anatomy, used by the Medical College, are in this building, and will compare favorably with those belonging to other Medical Colleges.

The Course of instruction will be such as to secure the fullest advantage to the student in the limited period annually allotted to attendance upon Medical Lectures, the design being, as far as possible, to render it practical, so that it may fit the student for future professional duties.

The fullest illustrations will be employed in the different departments, and those facts of each branch, from which sound practical philosophy has deduced principles, will be especially dwelt upon, so that such principles may become fixed in the mind of the student.

The Lectures commence on the fourth Monday of October, and continue until March.

The entire expense for a full course of Lectures				
by all the Professors is	-	-	-	\$90
Summer course in Institute,	-	-	-	30
Winter and Summer courses,	-	-	-	105
Practical Anatomy, by the Demonstrator,	-			10
Matriculating fee, payable only once,	-	-		5
Graduating expenses,	-	-	-	25

The requisites for graduating are, that the Candidate shall have attended the lectures of each Professor two full Courses, or one full Course in this school, and one full Course in some other respectable Institution. He must have a fair moral character, and he shall have dissected during at least one session. He shall have entered his name with the Dean of the Faculty as a Candidate for graduation, and delivered to him an inaugural dissertation upon some Medical subject, thirty days before the close of the session, and pass a satisfactory examination.

All persons, who have attended two full Courses of Lectures in this School, are entitled to attend succeeding Courses free of expense.

All graduates in medicine from other schools, who have never attended here can do so without other expense than the matriculation fee.

FACILITIES TO STUDENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

It has ever been a leading object of the founders and liberal patrons of the College, to furnish facilities to students having in view the Christian Ministry, and large numbers of candidates for that office, of various religious denominations, have received the advantages afforded to such students. It would be doing violence to the cherished hopes of those who have given nearly all the funds which the College now possesses, should this their design not be sacredly kept in view. Tuition will therefore be gratuitous to those who shall be recommended by the Faculty as worthy beneficiaries; and in special cases, further facilities may be furnished.

DISCIPLINE.

An institution of learning, being designed for the purpose of affording intellectual and moral culture to those who desire to avail themselves of its advantages, must not be made the resort of the idle and the negligent; nor of the dissolute and the lawless. Its discipline should, therefore, be adapted inevitably to secure dismissal, after a sufficient trial, of all those whose residence can be of no benefit either to themselves or to the College.

A merit-roll is therefore kept, and against the name of each student is placed a numerical mark designating the value of each College exercise; also a numerical mark of demerit from one to ten for violations of College laws. When any student has fifty marks of demerit his parents or guardian will be in-

formed of it,—and when he shall have one hundred such marks for any one term, or one hundred and fifty for any one year he must leave the Institution.

The average of the merit-roll, including all absences from College exercises and all excuses granted however reasonable, will be sent monthly to the parents or guardians of the students. In all cases where they think that too much liberty is allowed the student, they are requested frankly to communicate their views to the President.

Every student after having signed a declaration of his deliberate intention to obey all the laws of the Institution, so long as he shall remain a member of it, and received a certificate of matriculation from the President, must deposit with the Registrar of the College a sum equal to one half of all the annual College charges; and no student can be permitted to recite, until he shall have arranged for his College bills to the satisfaction of the Registrar. No abatement for absence is made in the bill for board for less than one month, nor in any other College bill for less than one term—except in case of protracted illness.

Every student is required to make choice of his studies immediately upon the commencement of the term, to present himself at the first exercise, and punctually to attend all the exercises pertaining to his course.

The advantages of an attendance upon Congress, upon the lectures at the Smithsonian Institution, etc., are great: and in order that they may be fully secured without detriment to the essential duties of a College student, all such attendance is under the direction of the Faculty and has the special attention of the Professor of Rhetoric—and before leaving the College for any such purpose the student must obtain permission from the

President or Faculty. All requests for this permission must, when possible, be made through the Professor of Rhetoric.

All students are required to abstain from whatever is inconsistent with a due observance of the Sabbath, and regularly to attend, every Sabbath morning, such particular place of Divine Worship, as may be chosen by themselves, or by their parents or guardians. On Sabbath night they must attend religious service at the College Chapel, when such service shall be appointed. But any student may for sufficient reasons be occasionally excused by the President, or in his absence by one of the Professors, to attend either morning or night other places of worship.

All immorality in word or deed and all ungentlemanly conduct are strictly forbidden. No student is allowed to attend the theatre or any such place; or to visit any bar-room or similar establishment; or to visit any hotel but for special and adequate reasons. No student is allowed to have at his command any deadly weapon or gunpowder; any cards or other means of gambling; or any intoxicating liquor. No camphene or burning fluid is allowed in the College building.

Any student is entitled to an honorable dismissal, at any time, according to his actual standing: provided his College bills are fully discharged; and provided, if a minor, he has the written sanction of his parent or guardian; but this written sanction shall be left with the President. And it is earnestly hoped that, whenever a student can no longer cheerfully comply with College rules, he will leave the Institution. But no student, who *resists* College law, or who endeavors to influence other members of the Institution against either the Officers or the laws of the College, can be honorably dismissed.

CALENDAR.



1857.

Sept. 30th, First Academical Term begins, - Wednesday.
 Oct. 26th, Medical Term begins, - - - Monday.

1858.

Feb. 8th, Term examination begins, - - Monday.
 Feb. 12th, First Term ends, - - - Friday.
 Feb. 15th, Second Term begins, - - - Monday.
 Mar. 3rd, Medical Term ends, - - - Wednesday.
 May 24th, Examination of Senior Class begins, Monday.
 June 21st, Term examination begins, - - Monday.
 June 28th { Examination of candidates for ad- } Monday and
 and 29th, { mission, . - - - } Tuesday.
 June 30th, Commencement, . - - - Wednesday.

VACATION.

Sept. 8th, { First Term of the Preparatory } Wednesday.
 { school begins, - . }
 Sept. 27th { Examination of Candidates for ad- } Monday and
 and 28th, { mission, - - - } Tuesday.
 Sept. 29th, First Academical Term begins, - Wednesday.

A
CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND ALUMNI
OF
COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.,
AND OF THOSE UPON WHOM
ACADEMIC HONORS HAVE BEEN CONFERRED.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

Elected.		Resigned.
1821	*Rev. William Staughton, D. D., <i>Professor of General History, Belles Lettres and Moral Philosophy ; and of Divinity and Sacred Rhetoric.</i>	1827
1828	*Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D., <i>Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and Belles Lettres.</i>	1841
1843	Rev. Joel S. Bacon, D. D., <i>Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.</i>	1854
1855	Rev. Joseph G. Binney, D. D., <i>Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.</i>	

PROFESSORS.

1821	Rev. Irah Chase, D. D., <i>Learned Languages, and Biblical Literature.</i>	1825
1821	Rev. Alva Woods, D. D., <i>Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Ecclesiastical History, and Christian Discipline.</i>	1824
1821	*Josiah Meigs, LL. D., <i>Exper. Philos.</i>	Dec. 1822
1821	*Thomas Sewall, M. D., <i>Anat. and Physiology.</i>	1839
1821	*James M. Staughton, M. D. <i>Chemistry, Geology and Surgery.</i>	1830
1822	*Elijah Craven, M. D., <i>Botany.</i>	Dec. 1823
1824	William Ruggles, A. M., <i>Math. and Nat. Philos.</i>	1827
1824	*Thomas Henderson, M. D., <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>	1833
1824	*Nicholas Worthington, M. D., <i>Materia Medica.</i>	1839
1824	*Alexander McWilliams, M. D., <i>Botany.</i>	1827
1825	*Edward Cutbush, M. D., <i>Chemistry.</i>	1827
1825	*Frederick May, M. D., <i>Obstetrics.</i>	1839
1825	Rev. Alexis Caswell, D. D., <i>Learnea Lang.</i>	1827
1826	*William Cranch, LL. D., <i>Law.</i>	1828
1826	William T. Carroll, A. M., <i>Law.</i>	1829
1827	*Richard Randall, M. D., <i>Chemistry, Inst. Med. and Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	1828

Elected.	Resigned.
1828 *Thomas P. Jones, M. D., <i>Chemistry.</i>	1838
1828 William Ruggles, A. M., LL. D., <i>Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy.</i>	
1830 James C. Hall, M. D., <i>Surgery.</i>	1837
1832 William Boulware, A. M., <i>Learned Lang.</i>	1833
1833 John O'B. Chaplin, A. M., <i>Lat. and Gr. Lang.</i>	1843
1836 Rev. Adiel Sherwood, D. D., <i>Learned Languages and Biblical Literature.</i>	1838
1839 *Thomas Sewall, M. D., <i>Pathology and the Practice of Medicine.</i>	Dec. 1845
1839 *Thomas P. Jones, M. D., <i>Chem. and Pharm.</i>	1840
1839 Harvey Lindsly, M. D., <i>Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.</i>	1845
1839 Thomas Miller, M. D., <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	1845
1839 *John M. Thomas, M. D., <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	1844
1839 John F. May, M. D., <i>Anat. and Physiol.</i>	1842
1840 *Frederick Hall, LL. D., <i>Chemistry and Pharmacy.</i>	Dec. 1843
1842 William P. Johnston, M. D., <i>Surgery.</i>	1845
1843 Benjamin Hallowell, <i>Chem. and Pharm.</i>	1844
1844 Charles G. Page, M. D., <i>Chemistry.</i>	1849
1844 *John M. Thomas, M. D., <i>Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	1849
1844 Joshua Riley, M. D., <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	
1845 Thomas Miller, M. D., <i>Anatomy.</i>	
1845 John F. May, M. D., <i>Surgery.</i>	
1845 Harvey Lindsly, M. D., <i>Pathology and Practice of Medicine.</i>	1846
1845 William P. Johnston, M. D., <i>Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.</i>	
1846 Grafton Tyler, M. D., <i>Pathology and Practice of Medicine.</i>	
1846 Rev. A. J. Huntington, A. M., <i>Latin and Greek Languages.</i>	1849
1847 Leonard D. Gale, M. D., <i>Chemistry.</i>	1850
1848 Robert K. Stone, M. D., <i>Anat. and Physiol.</i>	1854
1849 Edward Foreman, M. D., <i>Chem. and Pharm.</i>	1854
1852 Rev. A. J. Huntington, A. M., <i>Latin and Greek Languages.</i>	

Elected.		Resigned.
1852	Richard P. Latham, A. M., <i>Mathematics Adj.</i>	1854
1853	Lewis H. Steiner, A. M., M. D., <i>Natural History and Chemistry.</i>	1856
1855	William E. Jillson, A. M., <i>Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, and Modern Languages.</i>	
1855	Edward T. Fristoe, A. M., <i>Mathematics.</i>	
1856	James J. Waring, M. D., <i>Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.</i>	
1856	John S. Newberry, A. M., M. D., <i>Chemistry and Natural History.</i>	1857
1857	Nathan Smith Lincoln, A. M., M. D., <i>Chemistry and Natural History.</i>	

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TUTORS.

1821	Rufus Babcock, Jr., A. B.	1823
1822	William Ruggles, A. B.	1824
1822	Rev. Samuel Wait, A. M.	1826
1822	Alexis Caswell, A. B.	1825
1824	Henry K. Green, A. B.	1826
1825	*James D. Knowles, A. B.	1825
1825	Thomas J. Conant, A. B.	1827
1826	Robert E. Pattison, A. B.	1827
1827	*John Boulware, A. B.	Dec. 1829
1829	Paschal Carter, A. B.	1829
1829	William Boulware, A. B.	1832
1831	Henry J. Foster, A. B.	1832
1832	Washington Leverett, A. B.	1833
1837	John L. Lincoln, A. B.	1837
1841	Kendall Brooks, Jr., A. B.	1843
1843	A. J. Huntington, A. B.	1846
1848	*Thomas Pollard, A. B.	1850
1850	Henry F. Lane, A. B.	1852
1853	Luther R. Gwaltney, A. B.	1855
1855	Robert C. Fox, A. B.	1857
1857	Samuel G. Willson, A. B.	

ALUMNI.

The names of Ministers of the Gospel are in Italics. Those to whose names an asterisk is prefixed are deceased.

1824.

Alexander Ewell, Va.

*Albert Fairfax, Va.

**James D. Knowles*, R. I., A. M.
1831, Prof. Past. Dut. Newt.
Theol. Inst. Mass.

1825.

**John Armstrong*, Pa., A. M.
1829, Prof. of Languages
Wake For. Coll. N. C.

Joseph Borrows, D. C., M. D.
1828.

*Thomas S. Brackenridge, D. C.
John Brewer, Md.

*John A. Bulfinch, D. C., M. D.
1828.

*William Collins, Va., A. M.
1829, M. D. Univ. Pa., Trust.

Robert W. Cushman, Mass.,
A. M. 1829, D. D. Granville
Coll. O. 1849.

Thomas D. Eliot, D. C., A. M.
1829, Rep. in Cong. fr. Mass.

James Jones, D. C., A. M. 1829,
M. D. Univ. Pa., Prof. Med.
Coll. La.

John A. Jones, D. C., A. M.
1829.

William A. Smallwood, D. C.,
A. M. 1835, D. D. Kenyon
Coll. O.

Ambrose L. White, D. C., M. D.
Baron Stow, N. H., A. M. Water-
ville Coll. 1830, D. D. Brown
Univ. 1846, and Harvard Coll.
1855.

1826.

Harvey Ball, N. J., A. M. 1831.

*John Boulware, Va., Tutor.

*Thomas B. Brown, D. C., A. M.

Stephen G. Bulfinch, D. C.

William D. Cowdrey, Ga.,
A. M. 1831.

Edward P. Cranch, D. C.

John Cranch, D. C.

Charles W. Davis, D. C.,
M. D. 1828.

Thomas Harney, N. C.

**John W. James*, Va.

Robert Ryland, Va., A. M.

1831, Pres. Richmond Coll.

Va., D. D. Shurtleff Coll. Ill.

John Thaw, D. C.

John H. Wheeler, N. C., A. M.
1835, U. S. Minister to Ni-
caragua 1855.

1829.

George F. Adams, O., Trustee.

Thomas Bruen Brown, N. J.,
M. D.

Thomas Buchanan, Md.

William G. Eliot, Jr., D. C.,
D. D. Harvard Coll. 1854.

*Thomas J. Hellen, D. C.
Daniel T. Jewett, Me.
Rollin H. Neale, Conn., D. D.
Brown Univ. 1850, and Harv.
Coll. 1857.

1831.

George R. J. Bowdoin, Mass.
Mathew W. Brooke, Va., Sen-
ator in Cong. from Miss.
William V. H. Brown, D. C.,
M. D. 1834, A. M. 1838,
Trustee.
James H. Clark, Va., A. M.
Christopher P. Cranch, D. C.
Alonzo B. C. Dossey, S. C., M. D.
Robert J. Doughty, D. C.
Henry J. Foster, Va., A. M.
*John T. Hill, Va.
John Frederick May, D. C.,
M. D. 1834, Prof. Surg. Med.
Coll.
William Morton, D. C., M. D.
1833.
James W. Phillips, Va.

1832.

William T. Briggs, N. Y.
*Elias B. Caldwell, D. C.
*John H. Schoolfield, Va.

1833.

James Colegate, D. C.
*Walter Hellen, D. C.
*Jonathan E. Lazell, Mass.
Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.,
Rep. in Cong. from Tenn.,
Sec. and Acting Gov. Kan-
sas.

1834.

William Meade Addison, D. C.,
U. S. Att'y Md.

1835.

**Benjamin F. Brabrook*, Mass.,
A. M. 1841.
Freeman G. Brown, Mass., A. M.
Robert G. Edwards, S. C.
Andrew W. Hunter, S. C.
Samuel C. Smoot, D. C., A. M.,
M. D. Jeff. Med. Coll. Pa.,
Trustee.

1836.

William B. Cooper, S. C., A. M.
William Carey Crane, Md.,
A. M., Prof. Union Univ. Tenn.
Joseph S. Walthall, Va., A. M.
1840.

1837.

*James G. Andrews, N. H.
S. Standish Bradford, Mass.,
A. M.
John F. Burbank, Me., A. M.
Hartley W. Day, Me.
Thomas B. J. Frye, D. C.,
A. M., M. D. 1840.
Francis Alonzo Gates, N. H.
John D. Kurtz, D. C., A. M. 1841,
Capt Eng. Corps. U. S. A.
Solon Lindsley, Ind., A. M.
1841.
George N. Townsend, Mass.
Obed B. Walker, Me.
Nathaniel M. Williams, Mass.

1838.

Erastus M. Chapin, D. C.,
A. M., M. D. 1841.
Adoniram Judson Chaplin,
N. Y., A. M. 1843.
Joseph H. Fox, Va.
John C. Hamner, Va., A. M.
**Travis D. Herndon*, Va.
Thomas D. Hoover, D. C., A. M.
1855.
Marshall W. Leland, Vt.

Robert M. Noxon, N. C.
 Robert Ould, Jr., D. C., A. M.
 *Oliver Porter, Mass.
 Daniel R. Russell, D. C., A. M.
 Joseph N. Schoolfield, Va.,
 A. M., M. D.
 *Charles H. Smoot, D. C.,
 A. M.

Thomas W. Sydnor, Va., A. M.
Henry H. Tucker, Pa., A. M.,
 Prof. Rhet. Mercer Univ. Ga.

1839.

Richard Hugh Bagby, Va., A. M.
Edmund C. Bittinger, D. C.
 Samuel P. Davis, Ga., A. M.
Henry W. Dodge, Ill., A. M.
 1844, Trustee.

William Q. Force, D. C.,
 A. M., Trustee.

**John F. Griffin*, S. C.
Epenetus A. Marshall, Ga.
Thomas J. Shepherd, Va., A. M.
 Levi T. Walker, D. C.

1840.

**Fleming W. Berryman*, Va.
 Charles L. Cocke, Va., A. M.
 1844, Prof. Math. Richmond
 Coll. Va.

**Adoniram J. Finch*, Va.
Nicholas A. Purify, N. C.
 James R. Sanders, Miss., A. M.
 John Thompson, D. C., A. M.
 William McKendree Tucker,
 D. C., A. M., M. D. 1844.

**John W. Williams*, Miss.,
 A. M.

1841.

**Samuel C. Clopton*, Va., A. M.,
 Missionary to China.
John B. French, D. C., A. M.,
 Missionary to China.
J. J. James, Va., A. M.
 James H. C. Jones, Md., A. M.

William H. Jones, Va., A. M.
 1845.

Thomas J. Pearce, S. C., A. M.
 **James C. Welch*, N. J., A. M.
 John A. Wroe, D. C., A. M.,
 M. D.

1842.

George G. Exall, Va., A. M.
 John W. Garlick, Va., A. M.
 1854, M. D. Jeff. Med. Coll.
 Pa.

Henry A. Gibson, Ga.
 Thomas P. Janes, Ga., A. M.
 1846.

William F. Janes, Ga.
George Percy, Va., A. M., Mis-
 sionary to China.
 James M. Saunders, Md.

1843.

Elias C. Caldwell, D. C.
 Thomas J. Cathcart, D. C.,
 M. D. 1848.

Heman L. Chapin, D. C.
 William J. Fife, Va.
Joseph R. Garlick, Va., A. M.

**Cornelius Graham*, N. C.
James A. Haynes, Va., M. D.
 Jeff. Med. Coll. Pa., A. M.
Adoniram Judson Huntington,
 Vt., A. M., Tutor and Prof.
 Gr. and Lat. Lang.

John W. M. Williams, Va.,
 A. M., Trustee.

1844.

**John P. Baldwin*, Pa.
Samuel Cornelius, Jr., N. J.,
 A. M.
 William J. Darden, Jr., D. C.,
 A. M.

Edward T. Ingraham, Me.
 James W. H. Lovejoy, D. C.,
 M. D. Jeff. Med. Coll. Pa.,
 A. M., Prof. Chem. Geo. T.
 Med. Coll.

Oscar G. Mix, Va., A. M.,
M. D. 1847.

Luther R. Smoot, D. C.

Jeremiah L. Sanders, Miss.,
A. M. 1848.

Thomas W. Tobey, R. I., Mis-
sionary to China.

William B. Webb, D. C., A. M.

1845.

Francis M. Barker, Va., A. M.
1849.

Solomon C. Boston, Md., A.M.

Wentworth L. Childs, D. C.,
A. M.

William C. Hunter, N. C.

**Christopher B. Jennett*, Va. A.M.

Alfred J. King, Ga.

Joseph B. Pleasants, Va., A. M.

Patrick H. Winston, N. C.

1846.

*John C. Bagby, Va.

John R. Bagby, Va.

Walker J. Brooks, S. C., A. M.

Robert Burton, Va., A. M.

William L. Challiss, N. J.

Joseph Hammit, Pa., A. M.

Robert S. Haynes, Va., M. D.

Jeff. Med. Coll. Pa.

Thomas W. Haynes, Va.

George P. Nice, Pa., A. M.

John Pickett, Va.

Horace Stringfellow, Jr., D. C.,
A. M.

1847.

Alfred Bagby, Va.

Joseph Christian, Va., A. M.
1853.

William L. Claybrook, Va.

John P. Craig, Me.

Robert French, D. C., A. M.

William F. Hendren, Va., A. M.
George W. Hervey, N. Y.

Richard S. James, Pa., M. D.
Homeopath. Med. Coll. Phila.

A. M. Brown Univ. 1850.

Robert H. Land, Va.

Bradford H. Lincoln, Mass.

John R. Nunn, Va.

*Thomas Pollard, Va., A. M.,

Tutor Gr. and Lat. Lang.

William Stickney, Me.

1848.

George L. Boshier, Va.

W. J. H. Carleton, Ga., A. M.

William S. Christian, Va.,

M. D. Jeff. Med. Coll. Pa.

Andrew B. Evans, Va.

J. Mason Evans, Va., M. D. Jeff.

Med. Coll. Pa.

Joseph R. Holliday, Ga.

A. Francis Scott, Va., A. M.
1853.

Stephen W. Taylor, Mass.

Jonathan Tilson, Vt., A. M.

J. H. Wilson, Va.

Richard H. Woodward, Va.,

A. M., M. D. Jeff. Med. Coll. Pa.

David I. Yerkes, Pa., A. M.

1849.

John J. Berryman, Va., A. M.

Andrew J. Boulware, Va.,

M. D.

John B. Canada, Va., A. M.

A. Given Corrothers, D. C.,

A. M.

Frederick H. Collier, D. C.,

A. M.

*Charles W. Collier, D. C.

B. Z. Gauldin, Ga.

Richard H. Griffith, Va., A. M.

1853.

Thomas Jones, Md., A. M.

Jesse G. Nash, Miss., A. M. 1856.

*Charles A. Price, S. C., A. M.
1853.

Alexander J. Quinche, Ill.,
A. M. 1857.

Robert R. Richardson, Ga.
Bolivar Stark, Va.

William M. Young, Scot., A. M.

1850.

William J. Arrington, Ga.

James W. Asbury, Ga., A. M.

Ebenezer T. Blake, D. C., M. D.

Elbert G. Catchings, Ga.

Andrew F. Davidson, Va.

Caleb Davidson, Eng.

Edward L. Force, D. C., A. M.
1856.

Julius E. Grammar, D. C., A. M.

Thomas B. Greer, Va.

Robert Hall, Va., A. M. 1854.

Benjamin Johnson Hellen, D. C.,
M. D. A. M. 1854.

John James Byron Hilliard,
N. C., LL. B. Harvard Coll.
1852.

William J. Houston, N. C.,
A. M. 1856.

Robert G. Lewis, N. C., A. M.
Davis M. McCoy, Pa.

John T. Mercer, Ga.

Asa B. Richardson, Me.

William P. Solomon, N. C.,
A. M.

Clement C. Speiden, D. C.,
M. D. A. M. 1854.

Thomas R. Thornton, Ga., A. M.

William A. Tyree, Va.

James J. Wallace, Ga., A. M.
1854.

Daniel D. Winn, Mass.

Joshua C. Wood, Miss.

1851.

George S. Bacon, N. Y., A. M.

J. Budwell Browne, Va., A. M.
1855.

William E. Duncan, Va., A. M.
1856.

*T. Brooke Edwards, D. C.

William C. Gunnell, D. C.

Joshua P. Klinge, D. C.

Reuben R. Owens, Va., A. M.
1855.

Peyton K. Randolph, D. C.

William Y. Titcomb, Mass.,
M. D.

George G. Whitfield, Miss.

Ulysses S. Willey, Va.

1852.

James H. Allen, Va.

Henry H. Wyer, Va., A. M.
1856.

Henry H. Wymer, Va., A. M.
1856.

1853.

Josiah A. Green, D. C.

Luther R. Gwaltney, Va., Tutor,
A. M.

George V. Leech, D. C.
Marshall W. Read, Va.

1854.

Lorenzo D. Gowen, Me.

Edward Hartley, D. C.

Richard H. Rawlings, Va., A. M.

1855.

George F. Bagby, Va., A. M.
on Examination, 1856.

Charles H. Council, Va.

Joseph J. McRee, Ga.

1856.

James G. Board, Va.

Mahlon A. Hensly, Va.

J. Boulware Kidd, Va.

Charles H. Utermehle, D. C.

1857.

Travis Bagby, Va.
 Luther J. Barnes, N. C.
 Richard A. Christian, Jr., Va.
 Giles F. Eubank, Va.

Chastain C. Meador, Va.
 Alexander D. Moore, D. C.
 George W. H. Morgan, Va.

—o—

The following Students, who had passed through their Collegiate course at the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary, New York, and had been approved by the Faculty of the the same, were, in the years designated below, admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this College:

1844.

Spencer S. Ainsworth, N. Y.
George W. Anderson, Prof. Lat.
 Lang. Louisburg Univ. Pa.
John S. Beecher, Vt.
Benjamin F. Bronson, Mass.
Samuel J. Bronson, Mass.
Melville K. Calkins, N. Y.
Peter G. Dayfoat, Vt.
Andrew J. Dwinelle, N. Y.
Joseph A. Dixon, N. Y.
Joel W. Fish, N. Y.
Oliver W. Gibbs, N. Y.
Stillman B. Grant, N. Y.
Samuel Graves, Vt.
Otis Hackett, N. Y.
Edward L. Harris, N. Y.
Norman Harris, Mass.
Edward T. Hiscox, R. I.
Orrin B. Judd, N. Y., LL. D.
 Mad. Univ.
Edward C. Lord, N. Y.
William S. Mikels, N. Y.
John Munro, Jr., N. Y.
John A. Nash, N. Y.

Lewis Peck, N. Y.
Nehemiah M. Perkins, N. Y.
Roswell R. Prentice, N. Y.
William F. Purinton, N. Y.
William Roney, Pa.
Zebina Smith, N. Y.
Oscar L. Sprague, N. Y.
Daniel F. Twiss, N. H.
George V. Tenbrook, N. Y.
Sidney Wilder, Pa.

1845.

Harvey M. Campbell, N. Y.
Reuben Jeffrey, N. Y.
Erasmus N. Jenks, Mass.
Frederick Ketcham, N. Y.
George M. Lawton, S. C.
Isaac N. Loomis, Jr., N. Y.
Elisha W. Pierce, N. Y.
Jesse B. Saxton, Pa.
Ira J. Stoddard, N. Y.
Thomas Swaim, Jr., N. J.
Alfred Taylor, N. Y.
Jonathan B. Tombs, N. Y.
Osgood C. Wheeler, N. Y.

*BACHELORS OF PHILOSOPHY.

1854.

George F. Bowie, Md.
 Stephen J. Cook, D. C.
 Willie J. Palmer, N. C.
 William T. Robbins, Va.
 John D. Stanford, N. C.

1855.

Albert E. Carter, La.

1856.

Thomas M. Scott, Va.

1857.

John W. Kennedy, D. C.
 William F. Mattingly, D. C.

*This Degree was instituted in 1853.

—o—

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

1826.

Richard Angel, Eng.
 James Cook, Md.
 Jesse Ewell, Va.
 J. M. Gilsan, Va.
 Charles K. Laub, D. C.
 Thomas J. Moore, D. C.
 Charles H. Stone, D. C.

1827.

Thomas Evans, Md.
 *James Hagan, Ireland.
 Henry King, D. C.
 John G. Stanhope, Va.
 William L. Wharton, D. C.
 Richard Wheat, Va.
 Benjamin F. Wing, Mass.

1828.

Joseph S. Baker, Va.
 Joseph Borrows, D. C., A. B.
 *John A. Bulfinch, D. C.
 Robert A. Cony, Me.
 Alexander McD. Davis, D. C.
 Charles W. Davis, D. C., A. B.
 1826.

John F. Edmonds, Va.
 Robert Kirkwood, Md.
 Harvey Lindsly, D. C., Prof.
 Prac. Med.
 Charles McLean, D. C.
 William N. Waters, D. C.
 Noble Young, D. C., Prof. Princ.
 and Prac. Med. Geo. T. Med.
 Coll. D. C.

1829.

J. F. Boon, D. C.
 *J. Irvin Dunn, D. C.
 John B. Elliot, D. C.
 James M. Higgins, Md.
 Gonsalvo Hodges, Md.
 *Benjamin F. Nourse, Md.
 Thomas R. Sewall, Md.
 A. N. Stanford, Eng.
 James E. Stewart, Md.
 Timothy Upham, N. H.
 Thomas Waters, D. C.
 Joseph L. McWilliams, Md.

1830.

Robert T. Barry, D. C.
 H. T. Condict, N. J.

John E. Craig, D. C.
 *Thomas D. Ditty, Md.
 George Fillebrown, Me.
 John W. Graves, Mass.
 John Hamilton, Va.
Alfred Holmead, D. C., A. M.
 Hon. 1851.
 Theris Jacobs, D. C.
 P. T. Richardson, Ga.

1831.

Thomas Bruen Brown, N. J.,
 A. B. 1829.
 Benjamin B. Edmonson, Md.
 Richard Foote, Md.
 Abel W. Kingman, Mass.
 J. P. Quinn, Ireland.
 Philip Smith, Ireland.
 Albert C. Thayer, Me.
 James Warring, Md.
 J. J. Waters, Md.
 Francis W. Weems, Va.

1832.

Robert M. Baltzer, D. C.
 Stephen R. Chapin, D. C.
 Charles W. Handy, D. C.
 Elkon Jones, D. C.
 Samuel J. S. Ker, Md.
 Charles G. Parsons, N. H.
 Abner V. Row, Va.
 Allen F. Suter, D. C.
 Samuel J. Wheeler, N. C., A. M.
 Hon. 1845.

1833.

William Maffit, Va.
 William Morton, D. C.
 Leonard Neal, D. C.
 Nathan Ramsdel, R. I.
 M. B. Robertson, D. C.
 Benjamin F. Rose, D. C.
 Addison H. Sanders, Va.
 Charles White, Va.

1834.

Thomas M. Bennett, Va.
 William V. H. Brown, D. C.,
 A. B. 1831, A. M. 1838, Trustee.
 Warren Cooke, R. I.
 Levin Hodson, D. C.
 John Frederick May, D. C.,
 A. B. 1831, Prof. Surg. Med.
 Coll.
 Charles McCormick, D. C.
 Edward M. Millard, D. C.
 J. F. Powers, D. C.
 F. L. Sewall, Ala.

1840.

Philo Croin, Va.
 Thomas B. J. Frye, D. C., A. B.
 1837, A. M. 1840.
 Peter E. Minor, N. Y.

1841.

Erastus M. Chapin, D. C., A. B.
 1838, A. M. 1841.
 William E. Clarke, Mo.
 John Costigan, D. C.
 David Dodge, D. C.
 *Anthony Holmead, D. C.
 Flodoardo Howard, D. C., Prof.
 Obstet. Geo. T. Med. Coll.
 J. G. House, N. Y.
 *J. W. Lugenbeel, Md.
 Hanson T. Murphy, N. C.
 William H. Waters, Mo.
 E. K. White, Fla.

1842.

Rufus Baker, Me.
 James N. Banks, N. J.
 James H. Causten, D. C.
 Johnson Clark, N. H.
 Charles T. Disbrow, N. J.
 Joseph G. Duvall, Md.

Johnson Elliot, Prof. Anat. Geo.
T. Med. Coll.

Granville S. Farquar, Md.
Jacob B. Gardner, D. C.
W. A. Manning, D. C.
Thomas Mattingly, D. C.
James F. T. McClery, D. C.
Warren Parsons, N. H.
George F. Pitts, Ky.
John Reid, Md.
John A. Shade, Pa.
James A. Tibbets, N. H.
Norton Q. Tirrell, Mass.
Charles Whipple, Vt.
William H. Willis, Mass.

1843.

Jacob M. Bell, Va.
Charles F. Berry, N. H.
John E. Bishop, N. Y.
Cornelius Boyle, D. C.
Ambrose Pratt, Conn.
Samuel S. Prudden, Conn.
George N. Thompson, Mass.
Joseph Walsh, Va.
Cephas F. Willet, Md.

1844.

Richard C. Cochrane, D. C.
Charles H. Cragin, Mass.
Waitman Jones, Md.
William S. Keech, Md.
N. B. Maniater, Greece
William D. Newell, N. J.
E. W. Taylor, Md.
William McK. Tucker, D. C.,
A. B. 1840, A. M. 1843.

1845.

Thomas Cammack, D. C.
*Lewis R. Fechtig, D. C.
Philander Gould, Me.
Joseph H. McClintock, Pa.
James E. Morgan, D. C.
Charles T. Simpson, Md.

1846.

Alfred Ball, O.
William Beall, Md.
G. Erving Bomford, D. C.
Cyrus Colby, Ala.
William L. Frazer, D. C.
James K. Gregory, N. Y.
Francis M. Gunnell, D. C.,
A. M. Hon. 1852.
John H. Heckerman, Pa.
Alexander McWilliam, Jr.,
D. C.
John C Morfit, D. C.
Aaron W. Miller, D. C.

1847.

Alexander Chapman, Va.
John J. Dyer, D. C.
George Harris, Md.
Oscar G. Mix, Va., A. B. 1844.
A. M. 1847.
N. D. Tompkins, Ind.
Francis Wills, Md.

1848.

Thomas J. Cathcart, D. C.,
A. B. 1843.
Thomas W. Flandrau, D. C.
Caleb G. R. Nichols, D. C.
J. W. D Stettinius, D. C.

1849.

Thomas J. Adams, Va.
Leopold Dovilliers, France,
E. D. Everhart, Md.
Francis H. Hill, D. C.
M. H. Johnston, Va.
George Latimer, D. C.
Washington Miller, D. C.
W. T. H. White, D. C.

1850.

John M. Adler, Md.

L. B. Blanchard, N. H.
 William B. Butt, D. C.
 J. Edward Chase, Ohio.
 Robert N. Compton, D. C.
 William A. Douglass, Va.
 James S. Gunnell, D. C.
 Eusebius L. Jones, D. C.
 Powhatan Jordan, Va.
 F. R. Smith, Md.
 William A. Williams, Va.
 Alexander S. Young, D. C.

1851.

Martin V. B. Bogan, D. C.
 Samuel Q. A. Burch, D. C.
 James Davidson, D. C.
 Henry P. Howard, Texas.
 Henry P. Martin, Va.
 John C. Rily, D. C.
 Henry P. Ritter, N. Y.
 Alexander J. Semmes, D. C.

1852.

Barlett W. Anderson, D. C.
 Samuel J. Anderson, D. C.
 William O. Baldwin, Md.
 J. W. Bowie, Md.
 Thomas B. Chace, Md.
 George M. Dale, Va.
 Charles F. Force, D. C.
 John W. Hillary, Md.
 Samuel A. H. McKiny, Mass.

1853.

Bennet A. Clements, D. C.
 William H. Drecker, Md.
 Walter Hay, D. C.
 T. W. Hibb, Md.
 John W. McCalla, D. C.
 Edward M. Scott, N. C.

1854.

William A. Bradley, D. C.
 George A. Dyer, D. C.
 Benjamin J. Hellen, D. C., A. B.
 1850, A. M. 1854.
 Ferdinand S. Holmes, Me.
 Edward C. Moore, D. C.
 Clement C. Speiden, D. C., A. B.
 1850, A. M. 1854.
 P. H. Wever, Md.

1855.

J. B. P. Hunk, Md.
 John T. Reily, D. C.

1856.

P. C. Davis, D. C.
 R. W. Hale, S. C.
 C. L. McDonald, Mass.
 J. S. Prout, D. C.
 William H. Taylor, D. C.

CATALOGUE

OF THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED HONORARY DEGREES.

1831.

**Eli Ball*, Va., A. M., Trustee.
John L. Dagg, Va., A. M., D. D.
 Ala. Univ., Pres. Merc. Univ.
 Ga.
John L. Keeny, S. C., A. M.
Jesse Olney, Conn., A. M.
Gideon B. Perry, Pa., A. M.

1833.

Thomas J. Smiley, Pa., A. M.
Levi Tucker, Pa., A. M., D. D.
 Shurtleff Coll. Ill.

1834.

Samuel Wait, N. C., A. M.,
 Pres. Wake For. Coll. N. C.,
 D. D. Wake For. Coll.

1835.

William R. Wells, M. D., R. I.,
 A. M.

1837.

Robert B. C. Howell, Tenn.,
 A. M., D. D. Granv. Coll. O.

1838.

E. W. Dickinson, N. J., A. M.

1839.

Thomas Hume, Va., A. M.,
 Trustee.
Joseph D. Nichols, M. D., Mass.,
 A. M.
 **John Ogilvie*, Va., A. M.

1840.

**Joseph Baker*, Va., A. M.
J. H. Keany, U. S. N., M. D.

1841.

William Brand, N. Y., A. B.,
 A. M. 1845, Prof. Frank. Coll.
 Ind.
Jeremiah B. Jeter, Va., A. M.,
 D. D. 1849.
Henry Keeling, Va., A. M.
James B. Taylor, Va., A. M.,
 D. D. 1856.
Thomas C. Thornton, Miss.,
 A. M., Pres. Centen Coll.
 **Alexander McWilliams*, Sr.,
 D. C., M. D., Prof. Bot.
William Zollikoffer, Md., M. D.

1842.

James Acworth, Eng., D. D.
Benjamin Godwin, Eng., D. D.
Archibald Maclay, N. Y., A. M.
 Brown Univ. 1819, D. D.,
 and N. Y. Univ.
Abram M. Poindexter, Va.,
 A. M., Trustee.

1843.

Andrew Broadus, Va., D. D.
William M. Cornell, Mass.,
 A. B. Brown Univ. 1827,
 M. D. Pittsfield, A. M.
Charles H. Pendleton, Mass.,
 A. M.

1844.

Samuel Cornelius, N. J., A. M.
 Trustee.
Joseph H. Eaton, Tenn., A. M.,
 Pres. Union Univ., LL. D.
 Mad. Univ. N. Y.
Richard Fuller, S. C., A. B.
 Harvard Coll. 1824, D. D.,
 and Harvard Coll. 1853.
Calvin Howard, D. C., M. D.

John Massie, England, D. D.
Philetus B. Spear, N. Y., A. M.,
 Prof. Lat. and Heb. Lang.
 Mad. Univ.
Thornton Stringfellow, Va.,
 A. M., D. D. Richmond Coll.
Thomas C. Teasdale, Conn.,
 A. M., D. D. Union Coll.

1845.

Joseph Banvard, Mass., A. M.
Norman W. Camp, Miss., A. M.
George C. Chandler, Ind., A. M.,
 Pres. Frank. Coll. Ind.
Daniel Eldridge, Ohio, A. M.
William M. Pratt, Ky., A. M.
Benjamin F. Taylor, N. Y.,
 A. M.
Samuel J. Wheeler, M. D., N. C.,
 A. M.

1846.

Philip A. Aylett, Ala., A. M.
Richard L. Butts, Ga., A. M.
Isaac Davis, Mass., A. B.
 Brown Univ. 1822, LL. D.,
 Trustee.
Abram Gindrat, Ala., A. M.
James B. O'Neal, S. C., LL. D.,
 Judge Gen. Sess. and Com.
 Pleas. S. C.
Edward F. Smallwood, N. C.,
 A. M.
A. B. McWhorter, Ala., A. M.
Robert M. Worthington, N. C.

1847.

John M. Thayer, A. B. Brown
 Univ. 1841, A. M.

1848.

William J. Berryman, Va., A. M.

1849.

Elijah Hutchinson, Vt., A. M.
Samuel G. Mason, Va., A. M.

1850.

Stephen M. Allen, Mass., A. M.
John T. Jones, Siam Missionary,
 D. D.
C. D. Mallory, Ga., D. D.
Daniel Witt, Jr., Texas, A. M.

1851.

Franklin Haven, Mass., A. M.
Alfred Holmead, M. D., D. C.,
 A. M.
Samuel G. Kerr, Md., A. M.

1852.

Francis M. Gunnell, M. D., U.
 S. N., A. M.

1853.

Samuel G. Ker, Md. A. M.
Edward Maynard, M. D., D. C.
 A. M.
Mathew F. Maury, U. S. N.,
 LL. D.
James Remley, Va., A. M.

1854.

Adolphe F. T. Biewend, Mo.,
 A. M.
Joseph G. Binney, Ga., D. D.,
 President.
William F. Broadus, Va., D. D.

1855.

Lawson Chase, Va., A. M.

1856.

Charles S. James, Pa., A. B.
 Brown Univ. 1843, Ph. D.,
 Prof. Math. Lewisburg Univ.
Alfred S. Patton, N. J., A. M.

THE CLAIMS
OF
THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE,
AS SEEN IN ITS
PAST HISTORY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

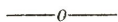
To

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 1st, 1857.*

You are addressed as one among a few who may appreciate the claims of the COLUMBIAN COLLEGE; once the hope of our pious fathers, and sharing the deep interest of some of the greatest and best men of our country, irrespective of political and religious party; and now recovered from oppressive debt, with the foundation of an ample endowment laid, and only needing the aid of a few enlightened, patriotic, and liberal patrons to give it such a character as no other Institution in the country can possess.

The question, as to Columbian College, it should be distinctly borne in mind, is not as to the founding of a new Institution of our denomination at the seat of our General Government. Even if this was the proposal, it might well claim serious attention, when the voice of such statesmen as Washington, and of such devoted men as the companion of Judson, are heard urging its claims. But the question is, when one of the finest positions on the heights about Washington is secured, when an area of nearly fifty acres occupied by one of the finest College buildings in the country is in possession, when about \$65,000 towards an endowment is in hand, and when one of the most efficient of College faculties, is on the ground—the question is: Shall patriotic men abandon the

earnest recommendation of the Father of his Country? Shall Christians leave the fruits of so much past sacrifice on the part of their fathers, to go to waste? Shall a denomination whose right principles, as to Christ's Truth and its spread, and as to the practical education of the young have made them in fifty years to gain such a position of influence throughout our land—shall they heedlessly abandon the vantage ground God has given them for good at this great centre of national resort?



The importance of a National University at Washington, as felt by Washington and others.

The earnest views of our best statesmen as to the demand for a central seat of learning and of education at the heart of our Confederacy have been almost forgotten in modern days. In his message to the first session of the second Congress, convened January 8 1790, when every thing was to be done, and various projects were to be considered, WASHINGTON spoke as follows, in regard to the importance of establishing some general system of education for the young of the new nation :

“Whether this desirable object will be best promoted by affording aid to Seminaries of Learning already established, by the institution of a National University, or by any other expedients, will be well worthy of a place in the deliberations of the legislature.”

Seven years after, when nothing effectual had yet been done, Washington thus again expressed to Congress the result of his matured convictions. Expressing his decided conviction, that a National University should be established, he says :

“Its desireableness has so constantly increased with every new view that I have taken of the subject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of, once for all, recalling your attention to it.”

The advantages of such an Institution, he presents in expressions like these :

“The assimilation of the principles, opinions, and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter.” “The more homogeneous our citizens can be made in these particulars, the greater will be the prospect of permanent union.”

One of the last acts of his life, devoted to his country's welfare, was to write the following in his last will and testament :

"I give the fifty shares which I hold in the Potomac Company, towards the endowment of a University, to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the General Government, if that Government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it."

That this earnest wish of the first President, for which he was anxious even to make personal sacrifice, was no part of his strong federal views, is seen in the recommendation to the same effect made by the republican leader, Jefferson. Expressing the same conviction of the importance of the object, yet doubting the power of Congress, his feelings made him take advantage of the doubt ; and in his Message of December 2d, 1806, he urges upon Congress, "the present consideration" of the subject.

This important measure was followed up by Mr. Madison during both terms of his administration ; even the distracting and embarrassing demands, made by the war with Great Britain, not diminishing his ardor to accomplish an end so dear to the founder of the nation. In his Message of December 5th, 1810, in the early part of his administration, he asked the attention of Congress—

"To the advantages of superadding to the means of education provided by the several States, a Seminary of Learning, instituted by the National Legislature, within the limits of their exclusive jurisdiction, the expense of which might be defrayed, or reimbursed, out of the vacant grounds which have accrued to the nation within those limits."

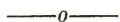
In urging his views of the advantages to be derived from such an Institution, Mr. Madison presents the very reasons which so weighed in the mind of Washington :

"Such an institution, though local in its legal character, would be universal in its beneficial effects. By enlightening the opinions, by expanding the patriotism, and by assimilating the principles, the sentiments and the manners of those who might resort to this temple of science, to be re-distributed in due time through every part of the community, sources of jealousy and prejudice would be diminished, the features of national character would be multiplied, and greater extent given to social harmony. But above all, a well constituted seminary in the centre of the nation, is recommended by the consideration, that the additional instruction emanating from it, would contribute not less to strengthen the foundations, than to adorn the structure of our free and happy system of government."

Again, on the close of the war, this measure of public policy pressed itself on the mind of the President, whose administration had given the country such confidence in his statesmanship as to lead to his re-election. In his Message of December 5th, 1815, he thus returns to his urgent recommendation :

“The present is a favorable season also for bringing again into view the establishment of a National Seminary of Learning within the District of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property therein subject to the authority of the General Government. Such an institution claims the patronage of Congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed, or long preserved ; as a model, instructive in the formation of other seminaries ; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors ; and as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return, examples of those national feelings, those liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute cement to our Union, and strength to the great political fabric, of which that is the foundation.”

Those long entertained opinions of such men, could not have been hastily conceived ; nor could the object they had in view be one of trifling importance. Nothing but the differing views in the National Congress as to the power of the General Government to act in the matter, and the pressure of other claims, could have led to the continued neglect of these reiterated Executive recommendations. Washington's legacy was left unappropriated ; Jefferson, after his Presidency, accomplished for his State, in the University of Virginia, what he despaired of for the nation ; and since Madison's day, private enterprise has been left to meet a want, which public patronage could not attempt of itself, though it has fostered it.

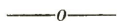


The Founding of Columbian College.

There was left an open field for a great educational enterprise at the National Capital, which it was hardly to be expected would be overlooked by those ready to secure influence in such an undertaking. The Jesuit College at Georgetown, which town for many years was the emporium of Washington itself, took advantage of the opening. Their institution, founded 1792, was liberally endowed, and for a long course of years, secured the patronage of

leading men, especially from the South, who brought or sent their sons to this attractive centre to be educated. Other denominations of christians were pre-occupied by the claims of eminent institutions in the older States ; and this new centre, though calling so loudly on patriotic men, failed to secure from private as well as public patronage, such an institution of learning as great and good men had wished to see established.

In 1819, the lot of ground now occupied by the Columbian College, embracing $46\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was secured for about \$7,000, through the instrumentality of Rev. Luther Rice and other friends of ministerial education. Having returned from India in 1813, to rouse the churches to sustain Judson in Burmah, Mr. Rice, in his extended tours from Alabama to New Hampshire, had been deeply impressed with the great lack of mental culture in the ministry. A thorough classical education being indispensable for one who should rightly interpret the original Scriptures in a foreign tongue, the importance of this same culture in those who would defend the plain truth of the sacred writings in their own tongue, became more apparent. From this era, for seventeen years, till his death in 1836, the College at Washington became paramount as the object of Mr. Rice's life ; a life of intense activity and of devoted sacrifice. The Baptist General Convention meeting at Philadelphia in May 1820, adopted the enterprise as their own. The present College building, 117 feet by 47, and costing about \$35,000, was begun early that year ; and in the early part of 1822, it was so far finished, that the exercises of the College commenced with an able Faculty, of which Rev. Dr. Staughton was the head.



Great interest in the College at its opening.

As former Presidents had been desirous to see a National University in operation, it was natural that leading men of the nation should feel an interest in the enterprise thus so successfully commenced by private efforts. After some discussion of its details, a Charter was obtained from Congress, which was approved by Mr. Monroe, then President of the United States, February

9th, 1821. In strong terms, Mr. Monroe spoke of his confidence in the great advantages of the College to the young men who should resort to it. He expressed his—

“Earnest desire that the college might accomplish all the useful purposes for which it was instituted ;” and added : “there is good reason to believe that the hopes of those who have so patriotically contributed to advance it to its present stage, will not be disappointed. Its commencement will be under circumstances very favorable to its success. Its position, on the high ground north of the city, is remarkably healthy. The act of incorporation is well digested, looks to the proper objects, and grants the powers well adapted to their attainment. The establishment of the institution within the federal district, in the presence of Congress, and of all the departments of the Government, will secure to the young men who may be educated in it many important advantages ; among which, the opportunity which it will afford them of hearing the debates in Congress, and in the Supreme Court, on important subjects, must be obvious to all. With these peculiar advantages, this institution, if it receives, hereafter, the proper encouragement, *cannot fail to be eminently useful to the nation.* Under this impression, I trust that such encouragement will not be withheld from it.”

At a later period, John Quincy Adams took a lively interest in the College and gave to it, in its time of need, his confidence and material aid. In 1823, the Triennial Convention met in Washington ; Mrs. Judson on her return visit to her native land being present. The new College was a subject of special consideration. The members of the Convention called on Mr. Adams to represent its interests, and from that day he became a warm friend. To the loan which was then obtained for the College, he contributed \$18,555 ; from which he deducted 35 per cent, when in May 28th 1829 the College was not able to meet its liabilities, taking a mortgage for the balance, \$11,410 74 ; thus giving over \$7,000 to the College, and waiting for this balance until, in March 1842, the Institution was able to remove its debt. His cordial feeling, notwithstanding this pecuniary embarrassment, was evinced in his constant attendance on its public exhibitions, and in the words of frequent and high commendation he expressed.

At the opening of the College also, many eminent men, both in this country and England, expressed their interest both in words and substantial acts. Moses Stuart and other professors at Andover, considered—

“The establishment of the Columbian College as an event of great

importance, and as likely to be of extensive and lasting utility to the best interests of man."

Richard Rush, then minister from the United States to Great Britain, expressed a—

"Sincere wish that aid might be obtained for the infant institution."

William Wilberforce made a liberal contribution, with an assurance—

"That it was not in degree proportionate to the good will he felt for the institution."

Joseph Butterworth remarked—

"The union of learning with sound Christian principles in the Columbian College will, I have no doubt, be productive of most extensive benefit to America, and to the world at large."

John Wilks was pleased that donations had been solicited in England, and manifested deep interest in the success of the effort. Sir James Mackintosh, Olinthus Gregory, Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rev. Adam Clarke, Rev. John Rippon, and nearly forty other distinguished men of Great Britain stated that they had—

"Heard with pleasure of the efforts making in North America for the establishment of a university near the metropolis of the United States, by enterprising individuals, relying for success on the generous co-operation of the friends of literature, religion, and science."

Judson, in Burmah, thus expressed his warm approval of the course of his old companion, whom he had so reluctantly parted with as a fellow missionary. Writing from Rangoon, May 7th, 1821, to Mr. Rice, he says—

"I frequently wish that I had seen Philadelphia and Washington and the scenes among which you are so much employed, that I might be able to form a more definite idea of your situation and movements."

Not committing himself to the enterprise till he better understood it, a year's further inquiry prepared his judicious mind to express himself strongly under date February 6th, 1822, thus:

"It is hardly necessary for me to say how fully I enter into all your views and wishes in regard to the new College."

In a letter of August 1st, 1823, he again writes:

"You are evidently absorbed in the College; but it is a great and worthy object, and there is no truer maxim, than that a man never does anything to purpose unless his whole soul is in it."

The Character of the Institution.

The idea of the first movers in the founding of the Columbian College seems to have been indefinite as to the shape which its course of instruction should be made to assume. The idea of special Theological instruction was uppermost in their minds. Congress, however, would not grant a Charter for a denominational Institution ; nor could a purely Theological school have any other than a denominational character.

The important provisions the Charter granted, are these : that the Institution shall be "a College, for the sole and exclusive purpose of educating youth in the English, learned, and foreign languages, the liberal arts, sciences, and literature ; the style and title of which shall be, and hereby is declared to be, '*The Columbian College in the District of Columbia.*' The Trustees are not to exceed in numbers 'thirty-one;' to be elected triennially by the contributors to the College." The only supervision claimed by the United States Government is, "that the Journal of the Proceedings of the Board of Trustees be open to the inspection or examination of the Attorney General of the United States ; and when required by either house of Congress, it shall be the duty of the said Trustees to furnish any information respecting their own conduct, the state of the Institution, and their finances, which shall or may be required."

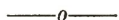
Under its charter, the College assumed the character of a University ; having in addition to the Literary, a Theological, Law, and Medical department. The Theological department was for some years an important feature of the Institution ; and the Medical department has been continued to this day. The Trustees, after the College was adopted by the Baptist General Convention, were elected triennially from among fifty names nominated by that body ; but since the dissolution of that Convention, they have been elected directly by the contributors. The persons entitled to vote as contributors are nearly, if not quite all, of the Baptist persuasion ; yet several of the Trustees and some of the Faculty have, from the first, been from other denominations. A large number of young men, without distinction of denomination, have been educated, *gratuitously* in part, from year to year, at the

College ; and never has a suspicion even been conceived that any denominational bias existed in the conduct of the College.

When the charter was granted, the Editors of the National Intelligencer, in noticing the passage of the bill, remarked :

“ Though this Institution may be under the general direction of persons of a particular religious denomination, we trust it will be found to be under the management of liberal, as well as learned professors, and that we shall be able to give to the Baptists all the honor of having established it, without the least apprehension of its being devoted to sectarian purposes.”

The history of the Institution attests that these expectations have been fulfilled. It may be added, as to the supervision belonging to the General Government, that the occasion for its exercise has never yet, through all the difficulties of the College, arisen.



The Financial condition of the College past and present.

At its opening, the present College building and two Professors' houses were already erected ; and almost immediately the increasing number of students demanded new accommodations. The erection of these buildings and the endeavor to sustain and extend the operations of the College, without funds previously collected, and on borrowed capital, followed by unsuccessful efforts to meet the indebtedness thus incurred, soon left the Institution in a crippled condition. In 1827, the Trustees were compelled to suspend the operations of the College. The following year, however, it was reopened, Rev. S. Chapin, D. D. having been invited to the Presidency. Strenuous efforts from this time were made to meet and remove its liabilities. In 1832, during General Jackson's Presidency, a grant of city lots, valued at \$25,000, was obtained from Congress. The proceeds of the sale of some of these lots, (about \$7,000,) was, by virtue of a subsequent act of Congress, devoted to aid in liquidating the College debt ; but the remainder, both sold and unsold, are restricted to sale and investment for a permanent endowment. In 1841, commencing with a meeting of the Alumni at Baltimore, the friends of the College made a deter-

mined effort to wipe off its entire indebtedness. On the 5th of March, 1842, this was accomplished; the creditors generally making liberal deductions. Two of the officers of the College, Dr. Chapin the President, and Professor William Ruggles, besides surrendering 35 per cent. of their claims, took in part pay of the balance the Clopton legacy, in amount about \$3,000; which legacy, afterwards, proved an entire loss. In 1843, Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D., became President of the College; occupying the post until 1854. In 1847, a small debt for accruing expenses had arisen, which, however, a few liberal friends liquidated. The efficient agencies of Rev. A. M. Poindexter commenced in 1847, and that of Rev. William F. Broadbush, D. D., in 1851, 2, accompanied by the liberal patronage of John Withers, Esq., of Alexandria, Va., have been the chief instrumentalities in raising the College to its present position.

The amount of monies obtained for the College, since its foundation, have been substantially the following :

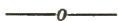
By Rev. S. Rice, from 1819-36,	-	-	-	-	-	\$50,000
“ Dr. A. Woods, about 1821-3,	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
“ Rev. E. Galusha and others, in 1826, 7,	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
“ Rev. Dr. Semple and A. Clopton, 1827-33,	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
“ Congress, grant of city lots, in 1832,	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
“ Rev. Dr. Sherwood, 1836-40,	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
“ Rev. T. W. Sydnor and others, 1841, 2,	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
“ Rev. Dr. Mercer, legacy, 1842,	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
“ Rev. A. M. Poindexter, 1847-9,	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
“ Rev. William F. Broadbush, 1851, 2,	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$187,000</u>

The present property of the College consists of—

College lands, 46½ acres, estimated at	-	-	-	-	\$40,000
College edifice,	-	-	-	-	30,000
Three dwelling houses, (deducting loan of \$3,000,)	-	-	-	-	13,000
Preparatory School and out buildings,	-	-	-	-	4,000
Philosophical and other apparatus,	-	-	-	-	500
Library of 6,000 volumes,	-	-	-	-	6,000
Furniture and other property,	-	-	-	-	1,000
Endowment Fund, in stocks, &c.,	-	-	-	-	38,000
City lots, probable value,	-	-	-	-	20,000
Dwelling house in Washington, gift of J. Withers,	-	-	-	-	18,000
Total,	-	-	-	-	<u>\$170,500</u>

Making a reasonable deduction now for excess of estimates and for probable loss, it will be seen that the property now in hand is in value only about \$20,000 less than the aggregate of all ever contributed to the College. The following facts may show, that this actual expenditure has been well bestowed; and that the finances of the College have been as economically managed as those of most of our literary Institutions. The salaries of the Professors have been paid, and successive classes have been educated for a period of thirty-five years. Not less than \$20,000, the entire amount probably of the above mentioned deficit, has been directly given to students for the ministry, in tuition and room rent; a benefaction which no other College had been accustomed to bestow, until within a few years past, prompted apparently by its example, the University of Virginia and some few denominational institutions, have made a similar provision for indigent young men studying for the Gospel ministry. Moreover, it should be distinctly borne in mind, that the principle of all endowed institutions is to make gratuitous the larger share of a College education; the salaries of the professors, which must otherwise be paid wholly in the increased fees of students, being met to a great extent by the income of endowment funds; while the rent of rooms, use of library, and board in commons, are all cheaper than they could be afforded, but for the advantage of buildings already belonging to the College, and therefore furnished rent free. The comparative cost of female education in the higher branches, at private schools where *all* the expense is met by the pupils, is an indication of the amount of gratuity which every College must give to its pupils. The Columbian College, in addition to the direct gift of about \$70 per annum to every student for the ministry, peculiar to it among institutions of the kind, has been obliged to extend the gratuity, *without any income from endowment*, which other Colleges can give from the accruing interest of their invested funds. It was impossible, therefore, that the money contributed to the College should not have been drawn upon to meet this premium which higher education must always offer to young men who would enjoy its advantages. Not to mention other sources of inevitable expenditure to which a College, in its manifold demands, is exposed, these are more than sufficient to account for all the

absorption of funds at the Columbian College. It is worthy to be repeated, that probably few of our higher Institutions have been as economically managed as the Columbian College.



Present Advantages and Future Prospects of the College.

The demand for a seat of learning at Washington, such as the founder of the city and the father of his country wished to see, and such as the Columbian College may easily be made, has been felt more and more by far-seeing and patriotic men; and the intelligent forecast and desire of such men has expressed itself in almost the very words of Washington, Madison and Monroe. At an immense gathering of the common schools in Washington, July 1856, at which Representatives in Congress from different sections of the country were present and the President of the United States distributed the premiums to the deserving pupils, the Hon. Mr. Meacham, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, himself once an able College Professor, announced his intention that very day to urge the House of Representatives to grant an appropriation of \$25,000 for the common schools of Washington. In doing so, he used this language—

“We want,” he said in substance, “to see at this centre, where sons of men from North and South, East and West, are gathered to grow up and be educated together,—we want to see the most perfect system of common schools that the whole country can boast; so that some at least of the more promising youth of the land, moulded into that one image which a like liberal culture produces, and drinking into one spirit from school-boy associations, shall be links binding our States together; bands of union which nothing earthly can break.”

It was the same longing desire that fired the breast of Washington; and if the Columbian College be made what it may be, that hope may be realized.

The special advantages also of this location for a liberal education have increased since Madison and Monroe addressed Congress on this point. The debates in Congress and the arguments in the Supreme Court, now to be held in the new halls of the enlarged Capitol, will be more available for hearers; and under the super-

vision of the Professor of Rhetoric, the students of the advanced classes are now allowed, as a college exercise, to listen to prominent speakers on special occasions. The pupils thus practically learn from the best models of reasoning and of oratory, as well as from the theory of text books on Logic and Rhetoric, and the teachings of the Professor in that department. The scientific and literary interest connected with the Smithsonian Institute and other attractions at Washington, draw together some of the ablest men of the country in different departments of learning; enabling the College to secure the services of distinguished instructors, allowing the pupils to listen to eminent lecturers, and furnishing in the Cabinets and Libraries of the National Institute, the Smithsonian Institution and of the Capitol, rare facilities for the full practical illustration of any branch specially pursued.

Here, as worthy of special note, should be mentioned the peculiar influence which *society* in Washington affords for that silent influence on opinions, manners, and everything which goes to make up a truly liberal culture. It is that insensible moulding of the mind and heart by surrounding associations which has lately been styled "Intuitive Education." This is a more important element of liberal education than any one can appreciate who has not experienced it personally; and it is that part of their education which the early graduates of the Columbian College now recal with special gratification. An unusually large proportion of these graduates are now occupying most prominent positions; some filling the pulpit in our cities and towns at the North and the South, as well as holding prominent positions in Mission fields; and others, as the catalogues of past years reveal, having attained eminence as authors, teachers and professors, as statesmen, jurists and diplomatists, as well as at the bar and in the medical profession. It is to the peculiar stimulus and liberalizing influence of associations in Washington, that some at least of this number attribute the peculiar bent given to their minds during their College days.

Yet, more important is it to notice the *moral* and *religious* influence, the very opposite of what some might suppose, which is found in experience to be exerted by a College life spent in Washington. Many of the men who are sent to Washington, and who resort there, are of unsettled moral principle, and easily led into

dissipation while here. Immorality and impiety in high positions are thus placed before young minds. The result, however, is this ; virtue and vice are set forth in their real character and tendencies, and piety and impiety take a more decided aspect. The truly pious and virtuous are more devoted and consistent ; and as their power is greater, so is their influence. Young men in College have clear warnings, and strong safeguards, as well as peculiar temptations. Those liable to be led astray have a watchcare from parents and instructors, such as is not exerted in the thronged Universities of our States, located in communities more retired, and resorted to by students from remote regions ; and, under the faithful discipline pursued at the College, added to the self-watchcare which open temptation prompts the student himself to exercise, the history of the College will indicate a standard of morality and piety such as few institutions of our land can maintain. Columbian College was founded in the prayers of a denomination of christians of intelligent piety and devoted zeal. It has, from the first, been presided over by men who have sought, first of all, to make it a school of moral and religious training. That feature is now dearest of all others to the men to whom its interests and its internal discipline are at present committed.

Meanwhile, the intellectual demands of such an institution have been met. The College has now secured one of the fullest and ablest Faculties that can be found in any College of its limited endowment ; and there is no limit to which the completeness and ability of its corps of instructors may not, in every department, be supplied at a centre like this. The Faculty, at present, consists of a President, five Professors and two additional teachers in the Literary Department of the College ; the Medical having its own distinct corps. As thorough and finished a course of study may be pursued at the Columbian College now, as at any University, in these leading departments. A Law School and a Theological Department may hereafter, according to the original plan, be re-organized, as the Literary Department has recently been strengthened.

The *wants* of the College are embraced in the following particulars :

1st. An increase of the endowment, so that it shall have an interest

bearing fund of \$150,000. This, with the \$65,000 now available, requires an addition of \$80,000.

2d. A new edifice, containing a Library room, a Chapel in the main hall, and Rooms for the Literary Societies of the College, or for recitation rooms. The expense of such a building might be from \$15,000 to \$25,000, according to the taste displayed in its construction.

3d. A dwelling house for the President of the College, which may cost \$5,000 or \$6,000.

4th. An increase of the Library, to the amount of at least, from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

5th. An addition to the Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, to the amount of at least \$3,000.

6th. A fund for premiums; yielding an interest to be annually appropriated of from \$100 to \$200.

7th. An improvement of the grounds, out-buildings and fences, and a refitting and furnishing of recitation rooms, to the amount of \$3,000.

It is not expected that all these ends are to be secured in a day; but they are those which the friends of the Institution feel ought to be accomplished; and they would think themselves recreant to the trust committed to them from their fathers, if they did not keep them steadily in view, and persevere till they are accomplished.

The College occupies a central position, which will always claim and secure a large class of aspiring young men as students. It is for those who can appreciate its peculiar position to say, whether the Jesuit College shall be the Alma Mater of such young men; or whether the only Protestant College at this centre, shall be worthy of patronage. The College makes its special appeal to the Christian heart of a generation whose fathers in their poverty sacrificed for it, because they wished it to be a nursery of piety as well as of liberal learning. Can the children and successors of these pious fathers do themselves a greater honor than to give a fostering hand to an Institution, which, aside from these associations, has a promise so peculiar, and a position so commanding?

The few fast friends of the College appeal to you, as one to whom they believe they may with confidence represent its demands; and they ask you to take one or more of these objects specified under your fostering care.

In behalf of the College,



The American Union.

AN ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

OF THE

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.,

June 23, 1857.

BY R. RYLAND,

PRESIDENT OF RICHMOND COLLEGE, VA.

RICHMOND:

PRINTED BY H. K. ELLYSON, 147 MAIN STREET.
1857.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLLEGE HILL, D. C., June 27, 1857.

REV. ROBERT RYLAND:

My Dear Sir—At the annual business meeting of the Alumni Association of the Columbian College, held on the 24th inst., in the E. Street Baptist Church, it was unanimously resolved, "That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Rev. Robert Ryland, for the very able, philosophical, conservative and patriotic oration pronounced before them last night, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication by the Society."

In communicating to you this action of our Society, allow me to assure you, that, so far as I have had the means of ascertaining, there is a high estimate placed upon your discourse, and a real desire for its circulation.

Wishing you health, peace and prosperity,

I am affectionately yours,

A. J. HUNTINGTON,

Cor. Sec. Al. Asso. Col. College.

RICHMOND COLLEGE, August 10, 1857.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—The address delivered before the Alumni Association of your Institution was prepared amid the pressure of duties incident to the closing weeks of a College session. With all its defects, I send it for publication, from a single desire that it may more widely diffuse the spirit of conservatism which it was designed to inculcate.

With sincere regard, yours, &c.,

R. RYLAND.

REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON,

Cor. Sec. Al. Asso. Col. College.

A D D R E S S .

*Gentlemen of the Alumni Association
of the Columbian College :*

Called by your too indulgent kindness to address you on this interesting occasion, I feel painfully conscious of my inability to meet your expectations, or to represent you in a worthy manner before this enlightened assembly. And yet I have not succeeded in relieving myself of a deep sense of obligation to do what I can towards the proper celebration of your anniversary. In the republic of letters, as in a government of higher authority, it is required of a man according to what he hath, and not according to what he hath not. Influenced by this rule, I stand before you to-night and ask to be acquitted of all responsibility, if I do the *very best* that my humble talents and my pressing engagements allow.

It has been thirty-four years since I arrived, for the first time, on the beautiful eminence which is crowned with your College buildings. With all the hopes and fears which usually agitate a young man just leaving the parental home—with that frail but honest purpose to devote myself to study, which recent counsels and a father's prayers and a mother's tears were fitted to inspire, I found myself in a new and delightful sphere of action. The College was then in the vigor of its youth. Guided by a learned and laborious faculty, encouraged by a corps of pupils that combined, in a rare degree, earnest diligence and native capacity, and free from any symptoms of pecuniary embarrassment, it gave bright promise of a career of brilliant usefulness. And though many a cloud has since darkened its

horizon—though a long and dreary winter of adversity has lingered around its path—yet I rejoice in the belief that it has never faltered in its course of literary beneficence, and that it has now attained a position of security and influence which no ordinary contingency of fortune can ever invalidate. That feature of its character which arrested my earliest attention, and which still marks its peculiarity among all the American Colleges, was its central location, its metropolitan surroundings, in a word, its intense nationality. Here, indeed, were collected the sons of New England and of the remotest South. Almost every State then forming our confederacy was represented in the congress of students that thronged its halls. They sat down to the same intellectual repast—they strove on the same arena for superiority in scientific and literary contests—they exchanged their views on all subjects in regard to which their varied places of birth might be supposed to have occasioned diversity of opinion—and, above all, they cherished those strong and mutual sympathies which tended to bind together, in all coming time, the extremes of their common country. Thus educated, they returned home, not only to love their own sections with a chastened affection, but, as citizens of the United States, to maintain with undying ardor the unity of their glorious inheritance. Associated with an institution so catholic in its spirit and influence, representing its alumni dispersed over the wide domains of the country—many of whom are convened on the occasion of this annual festival—and addressing an audience assembled in the national capital, I am instinctively led to this momentous inquiry, “*Shall the union of these States be preserved?*” The time has been when it was deemed sacrilegious to propound this question for discussion, but the indications of the public mind now make it our duty to look the subject fully in the face. The patriot, the civilian, the political economist, the philanthropist, the Christian, and even the literary man, should regard this as *the great question* of the age, and

should bring to its consideration the most patient and intense thought. At the close of the present century, our population will be bordering on 100,000,000. In another hundred years our increase will probably reach the aggregate of 300,000,000; and yet every soul in the vast multitudes of these successive generations has a vital interest in the perpetuity of this Union.. Looking down the vista of coming ages, we seem to see the crowded myriads of our posterity turning to us their imploring eyes and lifting up their imploring hands, to beseech us to preserve inviolate this great palladium of their happiness. The whole civilized world, accustomed to regard this land as an asylum of the oppressed, and this nation as the great experiment of popular government, would lament to hear that we are torn asunder into feeble and belligerent states, and that our model republic has become a splendid failure, a hissing and a by-word among men. And what is the pretext for this wide-wasting and far-reaching ruin? We all speak the same language, we all cherish the same reminiscences of our early history, we all maintain substantially the same political creed, we all believe in the same system of religion, and whatever differences of opinion may result from freedom of conscience, we unanimously agree shall form no barrier to political preferment. We all rejoice in the birth-right of civil liberty. Equal and humane laws extend their protection alike to the rich and the poor. Education, with gratuitous kindness, offers her blessings to the humblest children of poverty. A genial climate, an exuberant soil, improving agriculture, growing manufactures, unrestrained commerce, exemption from disease, and, above all, the smiles of Providence, have made us the happiest people on the face of the earth. For the very brief period of their history, no nation has ever exhibited a career of more rapid development in whatever constitutes the true glory of a people, than have the American States. We are peculiarly, prodigally blessed.

What, then, is the pretext for disturbing so much individual and national happiness?

In the year 1620, the Dutch landed on our Southern shores the first cargo of savages, whom war and rapine had already reduced to slavery on the African coast. Acting in the spirit of that age, the English and the more enterprising of our Northern seamen, without the solicitation or even the general consent of our people, soon imitated the inglorious example. A slight view of the history of colonial legislation in Virginia, will show that this species of traffic was promptly and earnestly resisted. . What seemed at first revolting to humanity, was, however, soon looked on with tolerance, from the combined influence of habit and pecuniary gain. Domestic slavery thus became a fixed, legalized institution of the country. Regarded both by the South and North as an incubus on our growth, and as an excrescence of the body politic, it was, nevertheless, incorporated by the founders of our government into the Constitution of the United States. In the progress of events, the first decisive step taken by this country, and afterwards by England, in relation to this subject, was to declare the African slave trade piracy, and to attach to it the penalties due to that grave violation of the law of nations. . It is but just to say, that this measure was originated and cordially sustained by Southern statesmen. For many years the prevailing sentiment of the South was, that slavery, permitted by an inscrutable Providence for wise and holy purposes, and entailed on us by our ancestors, was a political necessity, an artificial state of society, involving the elements of partial evil and partial good. Thoughtful men were perplexed when they studied its origin and growth, its social bearings and its distant future. They felt the delicacy of the subject, and concluded to do all that enlightened humanity, far-seeing policy and self-preservation should demand. As lately as the Virginia Convention of 1829-'30, the whole subject was calmly but frankly discussed by the

greatest and most conservative men in the commonwealth. There was manifestly a spirit of earnest enquiry awakened, an openness of expression indulged, a disposition to propose measures evinced, which indicated most distinctly the direction in which the public mind was moving. Then came the epoch of that fearful spirit of intermeddling in other people's affairs, which leaves its own sadly neglected—of that spirit of supererrogation, which, having filled up the fancied measure of its own obligations, seeks to *enforce* obedience on others—a spirit, which, having no sins of its own to repent of, puts on sack-cloth and ashes for the sins of its neighbors—a spirit of politico-religious ultraism, which sets up a standard of morals above that of the Bible, and, to promote the ideal good of a few, would jeopardize the peace and the lives of millions!

But extremes often engender extremes. The next step, accordingly, in the history of social opinion among us, was retrogressive. Urged by argument, ridicule, abuse, menace and the law of safety, the South has resorted to a defence of her position on this whole subject. What she once resisted and then tolerated, she is now disposed to justify and perpetuate. She is at this moment more united in feeling, more confirmed in the rectitude of her course, more inclined to vindicate slavery in the abstract, and more resolved to stand up for her equal political rights, than she has ever been since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The Governor of South Carolina, in his late message to the Legislature of that State, boldly avowed the expediency of re-establishing the slave trade. In the Southern Commercial Convention, held in Savannah last December, resolutions to the same effect were again and again introduced and advocated by representatives of entire States; and, although these measures met with general opposition, yet they are undoubted exponents of the *tendencies* of the Southern mind. It is vain to attempt to disguise the fact that there are restless and extreme men, both at the North

and South, who are ripe for the dissolution of the Union. If they do not openly avow their preference, they are studiously propagating such doctrines and concerting such measures as inevitably tend to that result. And what can be their motives? Some of them, wearied of the dull monotony of common life, long for agitation and excitement. Others wish to multiply the opportunities for military and political distinction. They think one government affords too limited a scope for the development of all the latent talent which the nation enjoys. The jealousy of disappointed ambition, and the discontent of unemployed and unrequited skill in diplomacy, have much to do in producing revolutionary projects. A still larger class is urged on by a diseased sentimentality that partakes very little of sound practical wisdom. Meanwhile the masses everywhere, if simply let alone, earnestly desire tranquility. Pursuing the arts of peace, they ask the agitators in the halls of legislation, on the hustings, and throughout the land, to give them quietude. Sympathising with this class of my fellow-citizens, I plead, in their behalf, for the integrity of the Union.

I appeal first to those whose interests are identified with the South. It is your duty to avoid all hasty and rash proceedings on this whole subject. The emergency calls for the most profound deliberation and the most mature counsel. Any reckless adventurer can involve himself and his coadjutors in difficulties, but to *avoid* them and to *remove* them when they arise, is the work of forethought and prudence. Protected as you are by the Constitution of the United States in the enjoyment of your rights, why should you display a morbid sensibility in regard to this subject? Why should you be driven by one extreme to embrace the untenable doctrines of the other—that slavery is right in the abstract—that it should be perpetuated for its intrinsic excellence—and that, therefore, the African slave trade should be revived as wise and merciful? I stand on the old South-

ern platform. If slavery is right in the abstract, then the justice and humanity of the traffic which we have denounced as piracy must be boldly proclaimed. If it is right in the abstract, then *might is right*, and it is just as equitable to enslave white men as black men—nay, it is equally right for the black to hold the white and the white the black in a state of servitude. But these consequents will not be admitted by the casuists of any creed. Hence their antecedent must be relinquished.

But, if the institution of slavery be not right in itself, why did Providence permit its introduction? And why was it foretold to Ham that this token of divine displeasure should be fastened on his posterity? And why does the New Testament sanction the relation of master? Let us proceed calmly to solve these questions.

The dispensations of Providence certainly furnish no rule of conduct for the guidance of his creatures. He has permitted sin to invade our world and to riot for six thousand years on the lives of its inhabitants. It is even intimated in Holy Writ, that God will ultimately so far modify the effects of the fall, as to make it the occasion of more glory to himself and of more happiness to his intelligent universe than would have resulted from the uniform obedience of our race. But we do not derive a license to sin either from this event or from its possible termination in good. In like manner, the prediction of evil to individuals or to nations, and the actual visitation of that evil upon them as a punishment, does not impair the moral agency of those who are the immediate instruments of the calamity. Otherwise, the treachery of Judas and the betrayers and murderers of the Prince of Life, would find an apology in “the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God.”

But the designs of Providence in relation to the introduction of slavery are not altogether obscure. A whole continent was involved in gross moral darkness. The Christian world had not waked up to the duty of preaching the gospel

o every creature. Providence allowed the cupidity of man to bring the heathen to the gospel, and thus to become the passive instrument of civilization and salvation of countless multitudes, who else had lived and died in heathenism. Servitude, in its worst form, in this country is vastly preferable to the cruelty and superstition of Africa. But when you add to that servitude the elements of Christianity and civilization, you at once perceive the wisdom and mercy of the designs of Providence. As yet these designs are only partially accomplished. That entire continent is to be evangelized and raised to a condition of respectability and importance among the nations of the earth. And who shall carry the germs of sacred truth and plant them in that heathen soil? *Her own sons.* Here taught the gospel and all the arts of peace, they are destined to return thither and to raise the standard of Christ, until Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God. Thus we see the gradual but certain fulfilment of the prophecy, "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee, the remainder of wrath thou shalt restrain." If, then, it shall appear that millions have already been, and millions more are yet to be elevated and saved, by the indirect agency of slavery, who would otherwise have remained sunk in darkness, will not the Providence of God be fully vindicated? And here, too, we may find the reason why the Saviour and his apostles did not denounce the institution of slavery. It was not an abstract principle, but a historic reality they had to deal with. They found the superior and inferior classes of society living together in the *established* relation of master and servant. They did not come, as the movers of sedition, to revolutionize the civil governments of the earth. They did not propose to light the torch and to whet the sword of mutual and universal war. They wisely inculcated on the one class subjection to constituted authority, and on the other moderation, justice and mercy in the exercise of power. Thus, though they did not literally enjoin emancipation, yet they

enjoined what was often *more* than *mere* emancipation. They poured the oil of consolation into the wounds of humanity, and sought, by diffusing universal love, to soften this relation into one of mutual advantage. "These metaphysic rights," says a great English statesman, "entering into common life, like rays of light which pierce into a dense medium, are, by the laws of nature, refracted from a straight line. Indeed, in the gross and complicated mass of human passions and concerns, the primitive rights of man undergo such a variety of refractions and reflections that it becomes absurd to talk of them as if they continued in the simplicity of their original direction." The Saviour and his disciples evidently acted on this principle. Let us not infer from this conduct, however, that they *sanctioned the spirit of slavery—that they would have so far justified it in the abstract as to have encouraged its introduction*. This conclusion is repugnant to the whole tenor of their precepts, which, by the admission of all, aimed to destroy whatever was oppressive in the prevailing systems, and to render them impotent for evil and productive only of good to both classes. Here, then, I indicate the original Southern theory of domestic slavery. It recognizes a distinction between *making slaves and retaining in servitude those already bound*. It is a social and political necessity transmitted to us by a former age, but devolving on us duties far more delicate than simple manumission. It is a state of transition of the enslaved from barbarism to civilization, and the premium for the culture is the vassalage of the pupil. It is an artificial order of things, which, were it now seeking for the first time admission into our homes, would be repudiated as earnestly by the South as by the North, and which, therefore, being shown inconsistent with the spirit of the present age, must be allowed to feel all the modifying and legitimate agencies that human progress is destined to exert. To denounce those who are called to sustain to the colored man a relation in which they may and should become his benefac-

tor—and to urge them to an immediate and unconditional severance of that relation, is one extreme. Let us not be driven to its opposite, the maintenance of the *abstract and intrinsic equity of the relation* and the *consequent purpose to extend and perpetuate it for its own sake*.

In a few centuries from the present time free labor may supplant slave labor throughout our borders. As the country becomes filled up with people, the competition between the laborers for employment will so reduce their wages, that economy may induce capitalists to prefer voluntary operatives. Meanwhile, it is the duty of the South to elevate the character of the slave—to teach him not only to till the soil, but to practice the whole circle of the mechanic arts, and thus to prepare him for whatever destiny may await him. If he continue in bondage, his intelligence will render his master more able to provide for him; if he be released from his master, it will qualify him for his new position. Especially is it our duty to inculcate the great doctrines and precepts of the gospel on this portion of our fellow-beings. They should be taught to read the Word of God. But until the revelations of Providence shall indicate the path of duty and open a way for their safe removal, it is idle to talk of immediate emancipation. Without the ties of interest binding the one class to the protection of the other, and without the habits of self-reliance which fit the inferior class for all the cares and responsibilities of freedom, liberty itself were a *curse* to them. To colonize on the shores of Africa as many as are prepared for the experiment, is the great philanthropy of the age. Let everything be done to encourage those infant republics and to develop their resources by commerce, agriculture and manufactures. Let the free colored people be taught to feel that the only star of national hope to them, is that which shines on those youthful colonies. By this course you will gradually provide for the disposal of this most perplexing of all sub-

jects, in a manner most honorable to yourselves and most profitable to the colored race.

Let us suppose that the South, under some strong provocation and in some moment of excitement, shall consent to break off from the Union, what consequences will ensue? The Constitution of the United States is at once withdrawn from the protection of your now legalized rights. The public opinion of the whole civilized world is arrayed against you. The literature, the genius, the philosophy, the legislation and the commerce of the age, are all combined to weaken your social influence. The whole Atlantic coast and the extended region bordering on the free States, are open to constant aggressions from those States. Your slaves would decline in value to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars—your lands would be subject to an equal depreciation. The mere agitation of the subject of disunion, from this cause, would awaken such a spirit of insubordination among your slaves as would transform the whole South into one wide-spread and terrible volcano. In this critical posture of affairs, imagine a war to break out between the two rival sections—and what would there be to prevent such a catastrophe? The very causes that might lead to division would inevitably produce hostility. *Indeed, the disunion of these States would itself be war.* How then would you contend with the double danger, when a man's foes would truly be those of his own household? Of all the forms of national conflict, either a civil or a servile war is the most horrible. What then will be the result when both shall be combined in one long death-struggle, and nothing but the extermination of the weaker party can restore peace? Beware, then, of those rash counsellors who would plunge you recklessly into this fearful vortex. Rebuke those politicians of every creed who are continually exasperating the public mind and urging measures that tend to weaken the bonds of union. Withdraw your sanction from men of every class, editors, essayists, moralists, lecturers

and orators, who strive to promote jealousies between the North and the South. The time has come when true patriots of every grade should pour oil on the troubled waters, and show their magnanimity by forbearance. Our glorious Union grew out of the spirit of compromise. It has often been preserved and cemented by the same spirit. And, surely such a temper in a great people is far more dignified than that of blustering and bullying demagogueism. For my part, if God shall in his wrath visit our sins upon us and leave us to destroy our unity and glory, I shall, next to the preservation of the Union, pray that the *South* may be innocent of the crime of beginning the work of destruction.

But I must address myself also to the North. And the first inquiry I would propose is this: How do men who fill important offices in the general government reconcile with their solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, their frequent and palpable violations of the spirit of that document in their public acts? The question is not whether the Constitution is faultless, or whether a better one might not have been framed, but is it a mutual compact between independent States, combining themselves for specified objects, and pledging to each other perfect equality of rights and privileges? And does this compact recognize domestic slavery as an established institution of some of the contracting parties? If so, how can those who swear to support that document straightway proceed to attack the institution in their official capacity? Every State enjoys an undisputed right to modify its own internal regulations according to its convictions of duty and policy. But the confederacy may not interfere with the peculiarities of its component parts, as long as they obey the laws and share the burdens pertaining to the league. Besides, those who reside in the free States, not being involved in the alleged "guilt of slavery," are not held responsible before any tribunal, human or sacred, for its continuance. Why then

should your consciences disturb you in this regard? Every man must give account of *himself* to God. But you feel for the woes of our common humanity, and you are anxious to do what you can to alleviate them. Let us next inquire, then, into the extent of these miseries and the best means of mitigating them. There is undoubtedly a great misconception of the real condition of the Southern slaves. They are, as a class, better clothed and fed and cared for than the laborers of any country in Europe. They compare favorably in these respects with the hired laborers of the North. If we had no direct testimony on this point, we might infer from *a priori* reasoning that they enjoy ordinary happiness. Self interest would actuate the master to feed and clothe and comfort the slave so far as to enable him to work to advantage. Taking the lowest possible view of the subject, then, we think that if the slave were contemplated as a mere beast of burden, a single regard to the principles of loss and gain would insure him safety from wanton violence, attention in sickness, and the supply of his ordinary physical demands. But he occupies a far higher position. He is regarded not only as a human being, but as a member of the family, and humanity and conscience conspire with self-interest to promote his well-being. *Positive* testimony, however, is *abundant* on this subject. That they are a happy people is shown by their rapid increase, by their comparative freedom from insanity and gross crimes, by the average duration of their lives, and by the genial cheerfulness which distinguishes them. But will foreign interposition remedy the evils to which they are exposed, granting them to be real and oppressive? One of the measures of relief suggested, is to confine them to the area on which they now subsist. Are you not aware, that the more crowded the population of any district, the more difficult it is to procure the means of sustenance. Every emigrant to the far South or to new territory, leaves a better provision to those who remain and finds a more generous subsistence than he felt.

And yet many would restrict him to his present limits, and, in the effort to impoverish the master, would starve the slave. Are his privilèges more cheerfully and largely bestowed by the perpetual agitation of abolition schemes? Far otherwise. Every project that aims to disturb the relation of the slave only tends to tighten the fetters around his person, to abridge his social enjoyments and to embarrass the philanthropists of the South in their efforts to improve his condition. Having devoted myself for the last sixteen years to the religious instruction of this interesting class of my fellow-men—and I magnify my office even in this presence—I have often deprecated, for their sakes, your well meant but ill-judged zeal in their behalf. It is the general voice of wise and moderate men at the South, that your only real benevolence to the slave, is to let him alone. There are good and true men enough among ourselves to manage this whole subject, if you will just withhold your interference. They think that the public mind is too much excited to appreciate any measures that you may suggest, and that it is the dictate of true wisdom, if the proposed object cannot be effected, to abstain from wasting your energies by beating the air. Still less would benevolence persist in operating, if those best qualified to judge should unanimously decide, that her action is not only unavailing but positively detrimental. “The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, [without wrangling, in the margin] and without hypocrisy.”

If, however, different counsels prevail—if extreme measures be adopted with increased and increasing virulence of sectional feeling—if caricature and obloquy and contempt be reciprocally employed by the rival parties—and all this continue to be followed by arbitrary and oppressive legislation—legislation as plainly in defiance of the constitution as it is subversive of the rights and happiness of the people, then disunion, sooner or later, will *inevitably come*. And

can any *sane* mind cherish the belief that such a result would redound to the benefit of the slaves? I have granted that the masters would be imperiled by such an event—perceive you not that this very fact would greatly augment the danger of the slaves? The first step would be to enact more stringent laws and to establish a more rigid police for the purpose of guarding against the imminent danger. And if chafed by this increased severity and encouraged by the rumors of a fratricidal war between the North and South, they should break out into rebellion, the second step in this awful drama would be the indiscriminate massacre of thousands and tens of thousands of this unfortunate people! When popular fury shall once be roused against them by the menaced violence of an external foe and the actual slaughters and burnings of the foe within, *who shall stay its progress?* Nothing but the utter extinction of the race would appease the fury of an exasperated populace. And when the system shall have been literally abolished by the sword—when it shall have been swept away by a deluge of blood—who shall glory in the achievement?

But it may be said that the purpose of the North is not to produce a disruption of the Union in fact—it is only to excite a *fear* of it—in a word, to intimidate. If this be so, you are acting with a rashness as blind as it is bold. Large masses of men can never be reached by an appeal to their fears. The South especially is not characterized by feelings of timidity. If she would study more prudence and less impetuosity—more forbearance and less excitability, she would perhaps consult her truest interests. But she is proud—chivalrous—full of the recollections of her heroic ancestry, and trained from her earliest childhood to scorn the remotest idea of coercion and submission. Moreover, she has gone too far now to retract. With her long cherished doctrine that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere with slavery in the States—a doctrine that has been conceded by every right-minded statesman at the North

—and with all her declarations to resist to the uttermost, unconstitutional legislation, she never can tamely acquiesce in such measures. Indeed, she will be too much dishonored to deserve a place in the Union, if, after all her noble bearing, she submit to be shorn of her equal rights and then graciously allowed to retain her seat in the family of States.

What will be the effect of the course which I recommend—abstinence from all agitation on the subject? Sectional prejudices will be softened. The privileges of the slaves will be gradually improved—their characters will be elevated under the influence of the gospel—the spirit of the age will continue to modify the institution until it will either fade away under advancing light, or the relation of master and servant, losing its repulsive features, shall be suggestive only of mutual kindness and love. And our beloved country, remaining united, pursuing the arts of peace and advancing in power and glory, will shed the light of an inspiring example on the path of the human race.

But if it be admitted that slavery is as odious as its bitterest enemies represent, and if their purpose to subvert it is unalterably fixed, then the question to be decided is—What is the wisest method of accomplishing that purpose? There are only two ways of effecting a radical change in the domestic institutions of a people. Either revolution must tear down the old land-marks, level all the distinctions which society may have adopted, and drench the earth with blood, or the slow-moving pendulum of time must continue its vibrations until truth shall achieve its noiseless and bloodless victory. Which of these methods will you prefer? From the intrinsic energy of truth, we argue that all the false systems of philosophy must ultimately perish before the diffusion of the true light—all the mists of spurious religion must finally evaporate in the glories of the true Sun of righteousness—all the forms of pseudo-benevolence must decay before the progress of the true charity. If, then, slavery be such a hideous system of wrong, why fear to

trust its gradual dissolution to the agency of truth and argument and advancing civilization? "Time," says Lord Bacon, "is the great innovator"—why should you rush into revolution and war?

I have already alluded to the effects of war on the South, as it regards both its slave and free population. Scarcely less disastrous would they be on the North. Emigrants from the northern States have penetrated almost every city, town, village and neighborhood in the South. There is hardly a family in New England that has not some cherished friend whose home and interests are southern. What scenes of complicated misery would a civil war disclose! The people of the North are occupied in commercial and manufacturing pursuits to a greater relative extent than those of the South. These interests are more dependent on peace and more jeopardized by war than those of agriculture even. The great staple products of the South, corn, tobacco, cotton, rice and sugar, are either carried to the North for consumption, or exported to foreign countries in northern vessels. The first martial conflict would produce a general stagnation of capital—would shut up thousands of factories—would take away employment and support from numberless families—would obstruct every channel of commerce and desolate every emporium of trade in the North. Looking at the subject in a pecuniary light—the very lowest view that can be taken—we are led to the conclusion that the direct and indirect cost to the North of a five years' war would more than purchase and transfer to Africa every slave in the United States.

But I will not insult the moral sense of this audience by estimating the lives and happiness of my fellow-citizens in dollars and cents. Who can depict the horrors of a long, malignant, suicidal war between the rival factions of a mighty country? Besides the danger to the colored race, the progress of science and education among us would be arrested—public morals would be corrupted—the career of

civilization would be checked—the voice of brothers' blood would cry from the ground for vengeance—the wail of the fatherless and widow would come up to our ears on every breeze—the glory of our nation, with all its hopes and prospects, would have been shrouded forever, and victory itself would stamp an eternal stigma on the brow of the conqueror. But all this *will* not—*cannot*—*must* not—*shall* not be. From the hallowed graves of our revolutionary fathers would come up the low murmurings of reproach, if we, their degenerate offspring, should ever tear down, with sacrilegious hands, the glorious fabric which was reared by their toils—their sacrifices—their blood.

Let us, then, as the sharers of a common heritage, pledge ourselves, here, at the feet of our Alma Mater, from whom we have received the great doctrines of patriotism—aye, let us pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to the cause of National Union. I appeal to those who are just leaving the consecrated halls of learning to mingle with the great world of thought and action—I appeal to the Alumni of the *Columbian* College, who belong to that class of men that originate and control public sentiment—I appeal to the great mass of conservative, sober-minded and reflecting men everywhere. The country is ours, the whole country—let us stand up for its unbroken, everlasting integrity. Let us cherish the spirit of him who said in his Farewell Address: “It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness—that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it—accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link to-

gether the various parts." Let us keep alive the sentiments by often quoting the words of another noble American, who said—"When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union—on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent—on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather, behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre—not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as—what is all this worth? nor those other words of delusion and folly—Liberty first, and Union afterwards—but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment dear to every true American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

